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ANCESTRY
OF
JOHN S. GUSTIN .

AND HIS WIFE

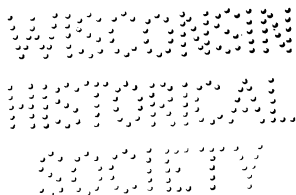
SUSAN McCOMB,

INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF

JOHN HUBBARD,
SECOND HUSBAND OF ELINOR SHEPHERD.

BY
Mrs. SARAH A. DEWICK.

BOSTON:
DAVID CLAPP & SON,
1900.



114,635

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THE MAKEPEACE FAMILY.

MAKEPEACE FAMILY.

IN the history of "Old Dorchester" the name of Mr. Thomas Makepeace is among those who came in 1635, from London; but the writer of the Makepeace genealogy thinks he did not come till 1637, and then from Bristol, England, because the five Proprietors (of whom he was one) of the Dover, N. H., and Swampscot patents were of Bristol or Shrewsbury.

The proprietors were Thomas Makepeace, George Willys, Robert* Saltonstall, William Whiting, and Edward Holyoke. The patents embraced in them from the "sea side" (near where Portsmouth now is) "and coming round the said land by the ryver unto the Falls of Quamscot" which includes what is now Dover, N. H. Mr. Makepeace was one of the five partners who petitioned the "General Court" to have both patents, and the jurisdiction of the people dwelling within the limits of these patents, come under the government of the Massachusetts, which was granted.

The History of Dorchester says: "Mr. Thomas Makepeace came in all probability in 1635. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery in 1638, and had the title of Mr., and appears to have been a man of some importance. Had two sons, Thomas and William." Notwithstanding the above extract, the writer of the genealogy (William Makepeace, 1857) is strongly of the opinion that Mr. Makepeace did not leave England till the year 1637, when he settled in Boston, He quotes from Belknap's History of New Hampshire which

* Second son of Sir Richard, who came with some of his family to Salem in 1630.

says respecting the Dover patent that "two thirds of this patent belonged to some merchants of Bristol the other third to some of Shrewsbury." And the same history says that "those of Bristol had sold their interest to the Lords Say and Broke, George Willys and William Whiting," etc. As the other proprietors of the patent were Mr. Makepeace, Robert Saltonstall and Edward Holyoke, he (William Makepeace) thinks Mr. Makepeace was from Bristol or vicinity, and had no connection with the "second emigration" which came from England in 1635 and settled in Dorchester. And he says: "Besides if Mr. Makepeace had been one of the settlers in Dorchester from 1635 to 1637, would the authorities of the town of Boston, on his removal there only from Dorchester, be likely to have granted him as they did 'September 25th 1637' 'a house plot and garden place,' for him a settlement in their towne? In a book called a 'Transcript of Boston Records,' Vol. 1. p. 45, 1637 (City Clerk's Office) is the following. 'The 25th of the 7th month Sept. 1637. At a meeting, this day, of Thomas Olyvar, Thomas Leveritt, William Hutchinson, William Coulborne, John Coggeshall, John Sanford, William Balstone, and James Penne;—it is agreed that Mr. Thomas Makepeace shall have a house plot, and garden place.' This house and garden were in Hanover St., near Court St., and probably not far from where the Concert Hall was in 1857."

Thomas Makepeace appears to have been a person of some importance and considerable wealth.

In the "Transcript of Boston Records" is the following:—

The 25th day of the 1st month called March, 1639 Further at this meeting it appeared by a writing dated the first day of August 1638, that Mr. John Underhill hath surrendered unto Mr. Thomas Makepeace of Dorchester, his house in Boston, with an hundred acres of upland ground at Muddy River (Brookline) and ten acres of meadow or marsh ground there, and his share of woodlands in the Islands, with a garden at the house, and another behind Mr. Parker's house to the quantity of half an acre and somewhat more, and also near half an acre upon the Fort Hill for the sum of an hundred pounds.

From "Massachusetts Records": "1641 June 2. Mr. John Oliver, Mr. Edward Alleyn Willi: Parks are appointed to view,

and settle Mr. Makepeace his farm of 200 acres." At this time, 1641, Mr. Makepeace lived in Dorchester, where he owned land. The same year he married Mrs. Elizabeth Mellowes of Boston for his second wife.

In the records of the First Church, Boston, is found the following :—

The 25th day of ye 5th mon. 1641 Mrs. Elizabeth Makepeace, lately called Mrs. Eliza. Mellowes, but now ye wife of Mr. Makepeace Dorchester, was granted lve of Recommendation thether That is to the church in Dorchester.

Mr. Makepeace was evidently too broad in his religious views for those times.

Extract from History of Dorchester :—

A church was gathered this year (1638) at Weymouth under the sanction of the proper authorities, and Mr. Lenthial, who appeared to have been in advance of his time in liberality, caused some of the elders to suppose that he had imbibed some of the errors of Mrs. Hutchinson. They determined to check the error in the bud, and Mr. Lenthial was therefore called before the General Court to retract his opinions, and some of his friends were punished. Some of the Dorchester people seemed to have been under much excitement about this matter, "for two of our Mr.'s, a title of no small significance in those days, were brought before the Court, and Mr. Ambrose Martin for calling the church covenant a stinking carrion and a human invention and saying he wondered at God's patience, feared it would end in the sharp, and said the ministers did dethrone Christ and set up themselves, was fined £10, and counselled to go to Mr. Mather to be instructed by him."

Likewise Mr. Thomas Makepeace, because of his novel disposition, was informed "We were weary of him unless he reformed." (Writer of History.) At this day the record of the court appeared as novel to us as did to them the disposition of Mr. Makepeace.

In 1654 Mr. Makepeace was in the "Narraganset Expedition" against the Indians, for which he received pay from the treasury of the Massachusetts Bay. He took much interest in free schools. In 1641 he, with the other owners, conveyed the whole of the rents and profits of Thompson's Island to the town of Dorchester for the support of a free school.

From the Suffolk Registry of Deeds (Book ii., p. 218) :—

Thomas Makepeace to Roger Williams, both of Dorchester "7 acres of land (in or ni) the great neck called Dorchester Neck," &c. The consideration £21—"13th 11mo. Anno 1648."

Signed and delivered
in the presence of

THOMAS MAKEPEACE.
ROGER WILLIAMS.

Thomas Makepeace (his eldest son).

This writing acknowledged by the within named Thomas Makepeace to be his Act and deed, this 5th day of January 1655.

Before me. R^r: BELLINGHAM Dep^t Gov^r

Entered and recorded the 21st January 1655.

EDW. RAWSON, Recorder.

Among the early records of Boston can be found the following: "Jno Brown was married to Ester Makepeace, the daughter of Thomas Makepeace of Boston, 23, 2. 55. By Hum: Atherton." For an account of the marriages of his other children see the Makepeace Genealogy, page 15. Elizabeth, daughter of Jno. and Ester Browne, married John Gustine. (See Gustin pedigree.)

Thomas Makepeace died in Boston, January or February, 1667. His will, dated Boston, June 30, 1666, is on record in the Probate Office in Boston. This will, a very long one, can be found in the Makepeace Genealogy, p. 15. Extracts :—

"I give and bequeath unto Thomas Makepeace mine eldest sonn beyond the seas, and to his heirs forever the debt of fifty pounds which he oweth mee, for which end I have torn off the seal of his bill, and noe more, because I have given him his portion formerly, vizt. the house and land in England, he being the heir to it which he hath long possessed." He gives to each of his daughters three pounds, and the debts their husbands owe him. To each of his grandchildren he gives ten pounds to be given to the males when they come of age (21 yrs.) or day of marriage, which comes first. To the females when they come of age (18 yrs.) or day of marriage, which comes first. He appoints his wife Elizabeth, daughter Waitawhile, and her husband, Josiah Cooper of Boston, his executors and executrixes, and directs that after all debts due and owed are received and paid that the rest shall be divided in three equal parts among his executors.

In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale, in Bos-

ton, this 30th day of June, in the eighteenth yeare of the Reign of our sovereign Lord Charles the Second 3. 1666.

THOMAS MAKEPEACE (L.S.).

Signed and sealed in the presence of us

WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW

JOHN CLEARE

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW.

At a meeting of the Gov^r, Capt. Gookin, Mr. Thomas Danforth and Recorder, 8 March 1666-7, William Bartholomew and John Cleare deposed before the Gov^r, Magistrates, and Recorder that having subscribed their names as witnesses to this instrument, were present on the date thereof, and did both see and heare the late Thomas Makepeace to sign and seale and publish the same to bee the last Will and Testament of the sayd Thomas Makepeace, and that he was of a sound and disposing mind to their best knowledge when he soe did.

As attests

EDWARD RAWSON

. Recorder.

Nothing is known of his eldest son, except as he is mentioned in the will. His name appears as a witness to a deed of land in Dorchester in 1647. William, second son, was married May 23, 1661, to Ann Johnson. Many of his descendants lived in and around Taunton. In Paige's History of Cambridge is a notice of Royal Makepeace who settled in Cambridgeport and built the first house and store there.

The writer of the Makepeace Geneaology thinks that all bearing that name descended from Thomas Makepeace of Boston and Dorchester. William Makepeace Towle, the lecturer, is a descendant. The name Makepeace appears often in English history and biography at various periods as far back as the middle of the fifteenth century. None of the early records in this country show from what part of England Mr. Makepeace came, except the Dover patent, which suggests the strong probability that he was from Bristol, England.

In Burke's "Visitations of Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain," Abel Makepeace, Esq., son of Richard of Chipping Warden, married Mary, daughter of Lawrence Washington, Esq., of Gray's Inn, mayor of Northampton, 1545. It has been thought that this Lawrence Washington was the ancestor of Gen. Washington, but late investi-

gations prove it is not so. The name of Makepeace appears in the pedigrees of Worcester, Durham and other counties.

In a catalogue of the "names surnames tytles, dwellings and Cote armoures of all the erles, barons, knights, esquyers, and gentlemen being resyaunt, or having places of resyaunce upon any honour, demeane, messuage or mansion whatever within the County of Warwick in the xxth yere of the raygne of our Soveraygne lady Queene Elizabeth, being the yere of our Lord 1577-8, appears the name Makepeace.

The "house plot and garden place" granted to Mr. Makepeace was not very far from what was called the "Market Stead" in the old colonial days of Boston. In this "Market Stead" stood the first "Meeting House," built on the ground where now (1896) stands the Brazier building, soon to be torn down. The history of those times describes this meeting-house as being a very tiny affair with a thatched roof. This served as a church and meeting-house till 1640, when a second one was built on the spot where now stands the Rogers building. A little north of the first "meeting-house" lived Capt. Robert Keayne who founded (in this country) the Ancient and Honorable Company of Artillery, of which Mr. Makepeace was a member. This company, which has only two compeers in English speaking civilization, the Order of the Garter and the 33d degree of Free Masonry, is now (1896) being royally entertained by the Honorable Artillery Company of London. This Capt. Keayne was a noted man and left a will famous for its length; few it is said have occupied more space in the public records. Not far from the house of Capt. Keayne, at the corner of what is now Washington and State Streets, Gov. Winthrop built his house, the frame of which was brought from England. This house was opposite to what is now School Street. Next to the first meeting-house was the home of the Rev. John Wilson, first minister of the church in Boston. The road to his barn was known as Wilson's Lane, now called Devonshire Street. This slight sketch of the "Market Stead" and its surroundings, the centre of the business of the early colony, gives some idea of how Boston, then hardly more than a fishing hamlet, looked when in 1637 Mr. Makepeace was granted his "house plot and garden."

THE BROWNE FAMILY.

BROWNE FAMILY.

NOT much can be learned of John Browne, father-in-law of John Gustin (Augustine Jean). Bond, in his "Genealogies of Watertown," first speaks of him as a brother or connection of Abram Browne (from England) of Watertown, but finds afterwards that he (John) in some deeds signs himself "Scotchman." John seems to have been sometimes of Cambridge and then of Watertown. Bond gives the date of his birth as 1631, and his marriage to Esther Makepeace April 24, 1655. Several of his children were born in Watertown, among them Elizabeth. The first Joseph, his eldest child, was run over and killed quite young. He was born Feb. 8, 1656. (For births of his children see Gustin Pedigree.)

Soon after 1662 John Browne moved to Marlboro', Mass. Among those who were "portioned out" to (see Augustine Jean) the different families was a Mr. Browne (1676). This may have been John Browne, as he was there at that time. He sold his farm there to Thomas Rice. This was about the time of the marriage of Elizabeth to John Gustin, with whom he went to Falmouth. From there, on destruction of town, he returned to Watertown, where he dates his will Nov. 20th, 1697. In the will he mentions his wife Esther or Hester, all of his children, some of whom were born in Marlboro', his sons-in-law, Meacham, John Gustin, John Adams, John Darley or Darby and John Hartshorne. Joseph 2d, born 1679, married Nov. 5th, 1699, Ruhamah Wellington, granddaughter of Roger Wellington whose name is on the earliest list of proprietors

of Watertown. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Richard Palgrave of Charlestown. He is described as "a right godly man, a skilful chyrugeon." He died Sept. 30, 1630.

Mehitable, sister of Ruhamah, married William Sherman (cordwainer). William and Mehitable went to Conn., where their son, Roger Sherman (named for his grandfather), signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of Continental Congress and graduate of Yale College, was born.

Joseph and Ruhamah settled in Watertown on what was called "Weston Farms." Joseph sold land in Weston April 20, 1709, to Benjamin Garfield. He then went to Lexington, where he and his wife were admitted to the church in May, 1713. Of this church he was afterwards Deacon. He was constable in Watertown in 1700, and selectman and town clerk 1709. He died Jan. 11, 1766, and his wife died July 1st, 1772, 92 years.

Ancestry of John S. Gustin from the first
emigrant:
Augustine Le Rossignol Jean
(John Gustin).

FAMILY AND ANCESTRY OF JOHN S. GUSTIN.

Jean Le Rossignol, St. Ouen, Isle of Jersey.

ANCESTRY OF JOHN S. GUSTIN.

[Those names numbered show the descent of John S. Gustin (father of the writer) in a direct line from the first emigrant, Augustine Le Rossignol Jean:—Augustine Jean¹ (the first generation in this country), John,² Thomas,³ John,⁴ Francis,⁵ John S.⁶]

AUGUSTINE JEAN¹ seems never to have used in this country his full baptismal name, "Augustine Le Rossignol Jean." James Savage first mentions him as "Augustine Jean, from the Isle of Jersey, where he sold his estate in 1677." In his *Genealogical Dictionary*, he (Savage) calls him Augustine John, says he was first of Reading, and that the "changes in his name to Gustan, Gustin, etc., are justified by his own writ." Suff. Deeds X 131, Willis 161, 210. In the Falmouth records is the notice of the birth of "John Gustin, son of David and Jenie, *grandson* of Augustine Jean."¹

Augustine Jean¹ was in Marlboro, Mass., at a most exciting time, the latter part of King Philip's War, 1675-1676. (Bodge's *Hist. of the Soldiers of King Philip's War*.) In the list of names of those soldiers who served under Captain Beers is "Gustin John." On the road to Springfield and Northampton, Marlboro was a meeting place for the different troops. The writer has not been able to find at what time Gustin John was with Capt. Beers, whose term of service was very short. When news came of the disaster at Brookfield, August 4th and 5th, a levy was made in Essex Co. for more troops. Those from Salem were under Capt. Lathrop. Those from Watertown, under Capt. Beers, who was of that place. (Bond's *Genealogies of Watertown*.) Bodge in his history says: "Capt. Beers and Capt. Lathrop arrived in Brookfield August

7th, where they were joined by some troops from Hartford and Springfield. These last returned to Springfield, to which place Capt. Beers and Capt. Lathrop marched by way of Mememissit. They returned to Brookfield August 22d and August 23d, joined Capt. Watts at Hadley." They wanted to destroy the Hadley Indians who were at the fort outside of the river, between Hatfield and Northampton. Sept. 2d, while the people and garrison in Northfield were at work, they were attacked by the Indians, many people killed, houses burned, and cattle destroyed.

Ignorant of this Capt. Beers started, Sept. 3d, from Hadley (30 miles from Northfield) with thirty-six mounted men, and one ox team, to bring off the garrison and people from Northfield.

"He camped that night near a stream called Four Mile Brook. The next day (Sept. 4) Capt. Beers, with most of the force, started on foot. Leaving the horses at camp with a small guard, he took the team with stores and ammunition."

Capt. Beers went on till he came in sight of a small brook, now known as "Saw Mill Brook."

"At this place, where the ravine was covered with a thick growth of grass, ferns and young trees, the Indians had placed an ambuscade. Capt. Beers started to cross at the usual fording place. Just as they were passing and the company most exposed they were furiously attacked in front and flank. Thrown into confusion they fought bravely, but were forced back by superior numbers three-quarters of a mile to a narrow ravine at the side of a hill now called "Beer's Hill." Some authorities give the number of killed as eleven, some sixteen. A few escaped and found their way back to the camp."*

Among the killed was Capt. Beers. As Gustine John afterwards was in Marlboro, if in this engagement, he must have stayed at camp or was among those who returned there.

Capt. Lathrop was killed under very much the same circumstances as Capt. Beers. There was a very large quantity of corn at Deerfield, and Capt. Lathrop was appointed to guard it to Hadley. Some five miles from the starting place (now

* Bodge's History.

South Deerfield village) there was a stream called "Muddy Brook" (now Bloody Brook). At this stream the Indians formed an ambuscade. Most of the soldiers were killed, Capt. Lathrop among them. History speaks of them as "going along the road in a very careless way, eating grapes by the wayside, with their guns on the waggons. So they were not prepared to meet the Indians, who so greatly outnumbered them." (Bodge's History.)

The history of the settlement of Marlboro, especially in connection with the treatment of the Indians, and the land granted them, shows that a spirit of greed and envy on the part of the whites led to the condition of affairs that existed that time, 1675-6. The whites were often the aggressors.

As Augustine Jean¹ took part in some of the stirring events of that time, it is thought that some account of them and a description of life in Marlboro will interest his descendents.

The Indians submitted to the English as early as 1643. Through the efforts of Mr. Elliott, 6000 acres of land were granted to them in 1654. The first English settler in Marlboro was John Howe, from Sudbury; he came in 1657-8. At the time of division of land (1660) there were thirty-eight whites. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Brinsmead. Major Daniel Gookin and Mr. Elliott took much interest in the Indians and looked after their rights. Within the limits of what was afterwards Marlboro, was "the Praying Indian Village." The families in it were a branch of the Wamesit Indians.

According to Major Gookin, the Indian name of Marlboro was "Okkokommesit." Mr. Elliott called it "Ognonikonquamesit." There was still another "Whipsuppenick," which the English called "Whipsufferage."

At the beginning of King Philip's War, the Indians of the "Indian Village" were true to their friends although King Philip tried in every way to induce them to join the other tribes. Under the instruction of the English they built forts and were furnished with arms and ammunition. Those who were not friendly to the "Praying Indians" were very glad to think that they were guilty of things done by the hostile Indians who, when caught, often accused the other (Praying Indians) of

doing things they did themselves. Indian David who was suspected of shooting an Irish shepherd boy in Marlboro, was captured and tied to a tree. He accused the "Praying Indians" of making the attack on Lancaster, Aug. 22, 1675. Capt. J. Ruddock, then in charge, urged by the settlers, forced the Indians to give up their arms and ammunition. This was without the sanction of the Court. A certain Capt. Mosely, famous for his insolence and harshness although brave in some ways, when appealed to by the people, gave up the Indian forts to the plunder and abuse of the soldiery. He was there (in Marlboro) at this time with sixty men. This Capt. Mosely was prominent in King Philip's war. Fifteen Indians were arrested, "tied neck to neck like galley slaves and marched to Boston to be tried." (Bodge's History.) Eleven out of the fifteen were acquitted.

David, suspected of killing the shepherd boy, and for false accusation, and Indian Joseph Spoonant, were condemned to be sold out of the country as slaves.

This broke up the Indian settlement at Marlboro.

At this time the people of Marlboro determined to strengthen their position. They were not satisfied with the way Lieut. John Ruddock conducted things.

The inhabitants, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Brinsmead, called a meeting, Oct. 1, 1675. The result of this meeting was given forth in a document so curious in wording and spelling, a copy verbatim is given from Bodge's History of the Soldiers of King Philip's War.

MARL. the: 1 of Oct. 1675.

At a meeting of the inhabetants, in order to take care for the safty of our town, these following proposals were Agreed upon, and Volentaryly, unto, that in case of asalt, these places heareafter mentioned should be defended by the persons that are expressed by name that is in. [And then the names of families, with the soldiers portioned to them are given. It concludes:]

All these men to be maintained in their respective percels by the families in the several fortifications wheare they are placed.

Also that the ammunition of the town should be proportioned to the soulders of the town in these fortifications.

This above written is that which Acted and Assented unto by the persons whose names are subscribed.

[Then follows a list of names.]

This above written was the Act of the towne. Agreeing with the Acts of the Comettee of Melecti as Attest.

WILLIAM KERLY—Clarke.

Lieu. John Ruddock writes several letters to the council, setting forth his grievances. They are given in full in Bodge's History.

In March, Capt. Brocklebank was in command at Marlboro. In one of his letters to the council, dated March 28th, we find that the Indians had attacked Marlboro and that "sixteen houses and thirteen barnes had been burned." April 18th, the Indians again attacked the place, and destroyed most of the remaining houses and barns.

Lieu. Jacob (who was in command) writes, April 28, 1676:

The Towne is wholly consumed Excepting four Garasons that were man'd when the Enimie was last with us, all y^e cattle without Reach of the garasons are Lost, one of y^e Garason House which was Judg'd to be most fitt by our Captaine: who your Honours did apoynt to order according to his Discretion for a stated Garason now burnt by Reason of y^e Inhabitants not attending thereunto Every one being Careful to Secure his private Interest.

Lieu. Jacob goes on to say how destitute the people were of every thing. They were without seeds to plant and carts to help them in their work.

After the destruction of the town, March 24th, most of the inhabitants went to Boston and did not return till after the war was ended.

When Capt. Turner marched from Marlboro, February 29, among those who went with him was Augustine John. "He stopped at Quabaug (Brookfield). Marching from there March 4th, he left ten men, one of whom was Augustine John."

This Capt. Turner was one of that band of Baptists who were so persecuted when Bellingham was governor. They were imprisoned, and those who were "freemen" were disfranchised. Mr. Gould, one of them, went to Noddle Island (East Boston), and there the first Baptist church was established, 1668.

Captain Turner was killed in what was known as the "Falls Fight." Captain Turner was from Dorchester.

At the close of the war Augustine Jean received a grant of land from President Danforth, at Falmouth, and bought more. He also bought land in Maine, where some of his descendants live.

After his marriage, 1678 (see Gustin Pedigree) he removed to Falmouth, but on destruction of the town by Indians and French, 1690, he removed to Lynn. He went back to Falmouth, and dates his will there, 1719. The names of all his children are registered in Lynn as the children of John and Elizabeth Gustin. The exact date of his death is not known.

The descendants of this French emigrant at this time number nearly two thousand. They are scattered all over the country, and in both the male and female line are represented in many of the professional and other walks of life. In Pennsylvania they are represented in the female line in the Hamilton, Snowden and Thompson families. In Virginia, in the Chew, Hunter and Green families. Mr. George Wilmot Gustin of Pennsylvania, a descendant of John,² is writing a history of the family in all its branches, from the first emigrant, Augustine Jean, to the present generation. The writer is indebted to him for much information about the early history of the family.

Children of John Gustin (Augustine Jean) and Elizabeth (Browne):

SAMUEL.

SARAH, born in Falmouth.

JOHN, born Nov. 5, 1691.

ABIGAIL, born Dec. 9, 1693.

EBENEZER, born Oct. 4, 1696.

THOMAS, born March 5, 1698-9.

DAVID, born Feb. 6, 1702.

1. SAMUEL, the eldest son, was born in Falmouth. He settled first at Colchester, Conn., before 1710, as his mark for cattle is registered before that date. He then went to Stonington, where he married, June 26th, 1712, Abigail Shaw. Abigail, the eldest child, was born March 12 and baptized May 10, 1713.

Samuel Jr., baptized June 22, 1718, became a clergyman. His descendants live in Marlinton, Stanstead County, Canada. Among the descendants of Samuel Sen. in this country was Dr. Lemuel Gustin his grandson, son of Lemuel, Sen. Dr. Gustin, born in Connecticut in 1749, was in Wyoming, Penn., at the time of the massacre. His name appears as a witness to the Article of Capitulation between the notorious Col. John Butler of the English (Tories and Indians) forces and Col. Dennison of the Americans (soldiers and settlers). Col. Dennison took with him Obadiah Gore and Dr. Gustin. The article was written and signed in Forty Fort, built by forty hardy New Englanders. The table on which it was written belonged to Mr. Bennet, and is still in the possession of one of his descendants.

In spite of the treaty which General Schuyler, on the part of Congress, had concluded with the Six Nations of Western New York, July, 1775, by which strict neutrality was to be observed between Americans and British, the Indians, helped by the Tories, made raids on the settlers.

At the time of Col. Butler's invasion of Wyoming, one thousand of the best men of the settlers were away in the regular army.

Some authorities say that Col. John Butler's forces numbered sixteen hundred men, six hundred pure Indians, the rest Tories; some painted to look like Indians.

The first of July, 1778, Col. Butler, with his followers, appeared in the Valley of Wyoming. Zebulon Butler (cousin of Col. John Butler, sometimes called Indian Butler), whose sympathies were with the settlers, commanded all the forces they could muster—between three and four hundred.

After two forts had surrendered to the Tories, Zebulon Butler withdrew to Fort Kingston. Indian Butler wanted to confer with his cousin, but this was refused. It was agreed that they should meet the next day.

The following afternoon Zebulon, with his men, marched out of the fort; going on expecting to meet the enemy, they found themselves in the trap laid for them.

They fought bravely, but mistaking an order for that of "retreat," they were thrown into confusion, and soon surrounded

by Indians and Tories. Then followed the usual horrors of Indian warfare. Some escaped to the river and some to the fort. Col. Dennison and Dr. Gustin were mounted, and just as they reached the fort a bullet grazed the head of Dr. Gustin, as it went through his hat.

At the time of the surrender, Mr. Sutton, brother-in-law of Dr. Gustin, thinking it would add dignity to the occasion and that his clothes would be safer on his back, decided to wear his wedding suit, a handsome one of grey cloth (he was a Quaker). An Indian, taking a fancy to it, made him take it off. History speaks of the amusing figure the Indian cut strutting around in the grey suit with his paint and feathers.

After the capitulation, Dr. Gustin and Dr. Smith, seeing there was no safety for life or property, determined to leave. They built a boat with boards and timber taken from the deserted cabins. With fifteen persons on board they started down the river to Hanover. Before night they came to a house on the river and had supper. They were invited to stay, but feared the Indians. They went on through Nescopeck Falls. The next morning they heard that the woman and her two sons in the house on the river had been murdered by the Indians. They went on to Middleton, Dr. Gustin going to Carlisle, where he entered into practice.

An infant daughter of Dr. Gustin's, whose wife had died in Forty Fort, was one of the fifteen. She became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Snowden, a Presbyterian clergyman, and the mother of the Hon. James Ross Snowden, well known in Pennsylvania as having occupied many important and responsible public positions. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives and Treasurer of the State.

Dr. Gustin's wife was Susan, daughter of Dr. William Hooker Smith, who was in Wyoming at the massacre. Mr. Sutton married Sarah, Susan's sister. Mrs. Sutton died in 1834, aged 80 years.

In Martin's genealogies of prominent people in Wyoming, Dr. W. H. Smith is spoken of as "having filled a large space in public estimation at Wyoming for nearly half a century. Of great sagacity and tact, as well as of a fine education; his in-

fluence was extensively felt and acknowledged." Dr. Smith died in 1815, ninety-three years old. In 1838 Congress granted to his heirs \$2,400 as pay for his services in the Revolutionary War.

During the fight many women and children escaped to the woods and mountains. Some lost their way in the trackless forests and starved to death. The swamps and woods through which they wandered, trying to reach the other settlements, have ever since been called the "Shades of Death."

In writing his history of Wyoming, Dr. Peck was very fortunate in being able to get his facts from the survivors of the massacre.

Mrs. Bedford, a daughter of Mr. Sutton, was living in 1858 in Abington, Luzerne County, Penn. Mrs. Myers, daughter of Mr. Bennett (owner of the table), lived to a great age, with a wonderful memory. Mrs. Weeden, the last survivor of the massacre, died in Columbia, Ohio, 1860, ninety-three years old.

Dr. Joel Gustin, brother of Dr. Lemuel, was of Winchester, Virginia and Washington. He was first president of the medical society of that place, and married the daughter of Gen. Thomas Green of Winchester, Va. Their son, Green Gustin, married his cousin Maria, daughter of Dr. Lemuel Gustin. Dr. Joel was at the Battle of Bunker Hill and Long Island. He had a pension.

2. SARAH, born in Falmouth.

3. JOHN,² born in Lynn, Mass., Nov. 5, 1691. He was baptized "owning the covenant in public" at Stonington, July 7, 1714. After leaving Stonington John resided for some years at Glastonbury, where the records show him to have been a large landowner. From there he went to Hebron, going from there to Florida, Orange County, New York, and thence to Frankford, Sussex County, New Jersey, where he died, Oct. 15, 1777. His wife Mary also died there, Dec. 3, 1762.

4. ABIGAIL was born at Lynn, Dec. 9, 1693.

5. EBENEZER, who was born in Lynn, Oct. 4, 1696, was in King George's War, and took part in the siege and capture of Louisburg, June 28, 1745. He was one of the original settlers of Phippsburg, Maine.

6. THOMAS was born at Lynn, March 5, 1698-9. Among the Colchester Records we find that "Thomas Gustin and Sarah Holmes were married y^e 7 day of June, 1722." They had one child, Thomas, Jr., born July 19, 1725. He married Hannah Griswold, Dec. 11, 1746. They lived in Paugnonk (New Salem) east of Gardner Lake. The estate of Thomas, Sen., was settled in 1765. Thomas, Jr. had seven children. One of his sons, Ezra, was a physician in Croyden, N. H.

7. DAVID was born in Lynn, Feb. 6, 1702-3. He had six children; Sarah, the youngest daughter, married Dec. 3, 1759, Zachariah Harrison Brazier. They were the ancestors of the Braziers of Portland. His son John was married in 1760, and went to housekeeping in a house built by Ebenezer, on what is now the corner of Franklin and Federal Streets, Portland. When, in 1743, Governor Shirley gave authority to raise a Snow Shoes Company on the frontiers of Maine and Massachusetts, David joined the one under command of Capt. Dominie Jordan. "Each company was to have fifty men. Each officer and man was to provide himself with a good pair of snow shoes, one pair of Moggisons, and one Hatchet, and during the War to hold himself in readiness to march at shortest warning." The service of these men was considered to be much like that of the "Minute Men" of 1775, but with a different kind of foe.

WESTMORELAND, July 4, 1778.

Capitulation made and completed between Major John Butler, on behalf of his Majesty King George the third and Col. Nathan Deniston of the United States of America.

ART. 1. That the inhabitants of the settlement lay down their arms and the garrisons be demolished. 2. That the inhabitants are to occupy their farms peaceably, and the lives of the inhabitants preserved entire and unhurt. 3. That the continental stores be delivered up. 4. That Major Butler will use his utmost influence that the private property of the inhabitants shall be preserved entire to them. 5. That the prisoners in Forty Fort be delivered up, and that Samuel Finch, now in Major Butler's possession, be delivered up also. 6. That the property taken from the people called tories, up the river, be made good, and they to remain in peaceable possession of their farms, unmolested in free trade in and throughout this state, as far as

lies in my power. 7. That the inhabitants that Col. Deniston now capitulates for, together with himself, do not take up arms during the present contest.

(Signed)

NATHANIEL DENISTON.

JOHN BUTLER.

ZARAH BEECH.

SAMUEL GUSTIN.*

JOHN JOHNSON.

WILLIAM CALDWELL.

Children of John,^a who died in Frankford, Sussex Co., New Jersey, and Mary, his wife :

1. ELIZABETH,^a born Jan. 5, 1714.
2. JOHN, born Oct. 18, 1716.
3. AMOS, born Oct., 1718.
4. JEMIMA, born Oct. 1720.
5. ALPHEUS, born Nov. 29, 1722.
6. ELIPHLET, born Dec. 13, 1724.
7. MARY, born March 16, 1727.
8. DEADEM, born April 23, 1729.
9. BENAJAH, born May 3, 1731.
10. THOMAS, born Jan. 12, 1735.
11. KEZIA, born March 29, 1738.
12. JEREMIAH, born July 26, 1740.

1. ELIZABETH, born at Stonington, January 5, 1714. Baptized Feb. 14, 1714.

2. JOHN, born at Stonington, Oct. 18, 1716. He purchased lands of his father in Stonington and was there in 1751, but cannot be traced.

3. AMOS, born at Stonington, Oct. 1718, died at Glastonbury, 1748. He had nine children. Amos, Jr., served under Col. Nathan Gallop, of Groton, Nov. 9, 1779. He died at Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1825. He married Lydia Gardner, of New Salem, a niece of David Gardner. They had nine children, Alpheus, William, Amasa, Gardner, Benjamin, Jabel, Lydia, Zubia, Lucy. Some of his descendants live in Chicago.

*In Peck's history and Martin's also the mistake is made of giving Dr. Gustin the name of *Samuel* instead of Lemuel, which is the correct one. And Deniston for Dennison in Martin's history.

4. JEMIMA, born Oct. 1720, married David Gardner, of Rhode Island, Oct. 1, 1744. Six children. Amy, the eldest, born March 1746, married Nathaniel Otis.

5. ALPHEUS, born Nov. 29, 1722, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah (Sherlocke) Neville, widow of Henry Goslee, Esq., of Glastonbury, 1746. He married for his second wife, Miss Mary Aberdy, in Orange Co., New York. Alpheus was a Congregational clergyman. About the time of the Revolution he settled in Clarksburg, Va. He purchased immense tracts of land, much of which was lost by squatters acquiring title. His descendants live at Paw Paw and Charleston, West Virginia. The late Hon. Amos Gustin, M. C., of Pennsylvania, was a great grandson.

6. ELIPHLET, born Dec. 13, 1724, died 1778. His son Eliphlet, Jr., after the death of his father, lived with his uncle Benajah, who had been in the Revolutionary War and who was a cripple. They settled in Burlington, Bradford Co., Pa.

7. MARY, born at Hebron, Conn., March 16, 1727.

8. DIADEM, born at Hebron, Conn., April 23, 1729, died at Frankford (Branchville, N. J.), 1762. His tombstone is near those of his parents.

9. BENAIAH, born at Hebron, May 3, 1731. Died Jan. 18, 1808, married Anna, born 1746, died 1831. They are buried at the Plains Cemetery, Sussex Co. No issue.

10. THOMAS,³ born at Glastonbury, Jan. 12, 1735, married Ruth Owen, daughter of Eleazar Owen of Goshen, New York. Thomas Gustin and wife were buried under the old church at Florida, Orange Co., New York. Their gravestones were set in the outer wall.

11. KEZIAH, born at Glastonbury, March 29, 1738.

12. JEREMIAH, born July 26, 1740, died at Red Zion, Warren Co., Ohio, August 31, 1823. He married in Sussex Co., New Jersey, Miss Bethany Fuller. Jeremiah is buried in the old Kirby grave yard, near Lebanon, Ohio.

Jeremiah settled four miles west of Lebanon in 1798. He had five sons and two daughters, all of whom settled in the neighborhood. Jeremiah took up an entire section of land, which was later divided among his children. The only habita-

tions for miles around were those of himself and his children. James M. Gustin, of Blanchester, Ohio, says: "My great grandfather (Jeremiah) came here from Marlinton Co., Pa.; came down on a flatboat; landed at Jarett's Station, at the mouth of the Little Miami, six miles above the now city of Cincinnati. I got my education up to eleven years of age in a log school-house, with slab benches and greased paper windows." He was the father of Lieut. Joseph Henry Gustin, U. S. A., a graduate of West Point, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington State, killed in Cuban war, 1898. Jeremiah is represented in Lebanon, O., by Madison E. Gustin, Attorney.

These tombs still remain between Branchville and Augusta, New Jersey.

Here lyeth ye body of
Deadem Gustin
1762

Here lyeth ye body of
Mary Gustin
70 years old
Deceased Dec. 3, A. D. 1762

Here lies ye body of
John Gustin
Deceased Oct. 15, A. D. 1777
being in ye 88 year of his age

He was in his 86th year.

Children of Thomas³ and Ruth (Owen) Gustin:

JOHN,⁴ born June 8, 1760.

TIMOTHY, born June 2, 1762.

THOMAS, born 1763.

DAVID,——

SAMUEL, born 1766.

JESSE, born June 25, 1768.

MARY, born April 27, 1773.

BENAJAH, born Feb. 7, 1784.

JOHN,⁴ born June 8, 1760, married first Esther, daughter of Judge Francis Price. She was born Sept. 10, 1766, and died August 25, 1793. John married second, Sarah, daughter

of Thomas Allen of Hardwick (Yellow Faunce), born January, 1769, died March 23, 1844. Six sons were born of this marriage.

John ⁴ served as a private in the Revolutionary War, in the regiment that went from Sussex County, New Jersey. He could not have been more than eighteen or nineteen years old. He was colonel of the Sussex Militia in 1793. In 1798 he was elected a member of the New Jersey Assembly. Sworn in as High Sheriff Oct. 20, 1807, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Feb. 18, 1818. He was one of the original directors of the Sussex Bank, and the first postmaster of Augusta. Full-length portraits of him and his second wife were painted to be hung in the Town Hall of Augusta, New Jersey. They are now in the possession of one of his great grandsons, living in Brooklyn, New York. John is in his colonel's uniform.

John was a man of good education, much intelligence and had a strong and indomitable will. His business interests seem to have been as varied as his positions, political and otherwise. The History of Sussex County says: "The Gustin family formerly conducted extensive business interests at this time (1785)," and speaking of John as being a man of much influence, says: "In politics he was the autocrat of the neighborhood, and exercised an imperious sway over his followers." In addition to his other business interests, he was at one time proprietor of the tavern.

In 1827 Col. Gustin gave an acre of land for a church building for the Presbyterian Society, which was organized in 1820. This church was sold in 1875, to be used as a barn.

Like all men of substance in that part of the country at that time, Judge Gustin owned a number of slaves; but slavery there had none of the horrors that belonged to it in the more southern States. An aged aunt (Mrs. Peacock, sister of John S.), who spent much of her youth with her grandfather, used to tell some amusing stories of the Negroes, especially of "Aunt Patience," the cook. She was anything but patient. When she was in one of her tantrums, she always used to say that Mars. Alpheus (the colonel's son) "ought to whip her." Such a thing was never done.

This aunt was a great reader, as was also her grandfather, who had what was considered at that time a remarkably good library.

As Judge Gustin was sheriff of the county and took such an interest in politics, he was looked up to as a leader of the Federal party in that region. When he was home his house was a great resort for all the noted men thereabouts, who came to consult with him on political matters and public improvements.

DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, and father of the Erie Canal scheme, came to consult with him about the practicability of building a canal from the drowned lands on the line of the State of New York, through New Jersey, along the Wallkill, Papakating and Paulenskill rivers, to the Delaware River, near Columbia.

This scheme failed, but it resulted in fixing the future career of Horatio N. Gustin, the judge's youngest son, as a civil engineer. Horatio accompanied Clinton's surveyors as a chain-bearer.

Several sons of Judge Gustin have been members of the New Jersey Legislature. He died April 30, 1830. He was also a member of the Upper House in 1813-18, 1822 and 1827.

TIMOTHY, second son of Thomas and Ruth (Owen) Gustin, born Jan. 2, 1762; died Dec. 10, 1834; married Dec. 26, 1781 (by Judge Francis Price), Elizabeth, daughter of John and Maria (Longcoy) Hough. She was born at Wantage, New Jersey, Dec. 26, 1773; died, Sept. 22, 1846. She and her husband settled in Wayne County, Penn., 1810. In early life Timothy was a schoolmaster and the author of an unpublished arithmetic. (Grandparents of George Wilmot Gustin).

MARY, daughter of Thomas and Ruth, born April 27, 1773; married Daniel Havens of Sussex County, New Jersey.

THOMAS, born 1763, died Sept. 30, 1840; married Jane Huie.

DAVID married first June 16, 1803, Margaret, daughter of John Roy (from Isle of Jersey) of Sussex County, New Jersey; second, Elizabeth her sister. Descendants in Macon, Georgia.

SAMUEL, sixth child of Thomas³ and Ruth, born 1766, died Aug. 6, 1848; married Charity Decker.

JESSE, seventh child of Thomas³ and Ruth, born June 25,

1768, died April 19, 1842; married Mary Knapp (Bradford County, Penn.)

BENAJAH, eighth child of Thomas³ and Ruth, born Feb. 7, 1784; married first Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Shirrod; second, Nancy Stewart.

Children of John⁴ Gustin and Esther (Price) Gustin :

FRANCIS,⁵ born July 6, 1783, died 1809; married Elinor Shepherd (daughter of Capt. Elisha Shepherd), Oct. 1, 1803.

THOMAS PRICE, born July 16, 1784, died 1860; married Susan Morse.

JOHN, born Aug. 14, 1785, died Nov. 29, 1849; married Phoebe Morse.

Children of Francis⁵ Gustin and Elinor (Shepherd) Gustin :

1. SARAH ANN, born May 28, 1804.

2. JOHN S.,⁶ born Sept. 18, 1805.

3. VIOLETTA, born May 26, 1807.

4. GEORGE, born 1808, died 1813.

When Francis⁵ Gustin died at the early age of twenty-four, he left a widow, twenty-one years old, and four children. The home was for a time broken up, John and his sister Violetta spending some of their early childhood with their grandfather, Judge Gustin.

At the time of his marriage (see Gustin pedigree), John⁶ S. was living in New York city. His four elder children were born there, but some time before his fifth child Charles was born, he bought a farm in New Jersey, and moved there. Here Charles was born. John S.⁶ did not know much about farming, and did not make a success of it; all his inclinations were for mental work. He returned to New York, and engaged with Peter Cooper in the manufacture of wire.

At the time the writer was born the family lived on Thirty-fourth street, near Fourth Avenue, a part of the city then quite rural. The house in its beautiful garden was not far from the old home of Peter Cooper, now taken down and removed to

the country residence, in New Jersey, of his son-in-law, ex-Mayor Abram Hewitt, of New York. John S.^e took much interest in politics, and was a democrat of strong convictions.

When the writer was two years old, the family moved to South Trenton, N. J., where John S. superintended the building of a wire mill, in which Peter Cooper was interested. The family moved in what was known as the "Big white house," built after the plan of a French chateau. It stood in its own grounds. The owner, a Frenchman, spent most of his money building it, and went back to France to live.

After a residence of several years in South Trenton, John S.^e took his family to Philadelphia, where he had charge of some wire works. In a few years he went back to Trenton, and lived for some time in one of what were known as the "Five Cottages." Barber, in his *Historical Collections of New Jersey*, gives a full account of these cottages, which were built on what was then the end of State street, the principal street in Trenton. Across the end of State street was a beautiful old place, owned by a Greek merchant, Mr. Pertagari. The house stood in a grove of splendid old trees. At the time of writing, the house has been moved, the trees cut down, and State street extended for some miles beyond the cottages. At that time Trenton was a picturesque old town, divided by the Assunpink River, now much reduced in width. An old landmark of Trenton has disappeared in the tearing down of the old stone paper mill that stood on Green street, near the bridge, crossing the river. A culvert has been made and a row of stores built over it.

It was near this bridge the sham battle was fought the day after Christmas, in memory of the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776. The troops going over the route followed at the time of the battle, met at the bridge. Guns and cannons were fired. Some of the soldiers fell, as if killed, and others acted as if wounded. All very real to the youth of that day.

Near this bridge was the Dame's School, kept by Miss Louisa and Miss Rebecea Brayerley, two notable figures in Trenton life. Miss Louisa had the more advanced classes and Miss Rebecca the juveniles. One day in the week (Thursday) was

entirely given to fancy work, Miss Louisa reading aloud. A chapter of the Bible was read every morning, and a string of pearls (?) was given at the end of every month to the scholar who had the highest marks in every thing. The public schools in Trenton at that time were not of a very high grade, and were not attended by all classes, as in the Eastern States.

While living in Trenton, John S.^e commenced his electrical inventions, to which he devoted some years, and in 1852 completed his electric motor, a full description of which is given in a book entitled "The Electric Motor and its Applications," by T. C. Martin and Joseph Wetzler, page 18. John^e was one of the pioneers of electrical inventions, and always said electricity would take the place of steam. He did not live to see some of his predictions verified. After some years spent in working out electrical problems, John^e came to Boston, and built the rolling mill (now being torn down), on Dorchester avenue, for Henry S. Washburn. When this was completed, his son-in-law, Thomas Gogin, took charge of it, and he (John^e) succeeded him in the care of the mill in Quinsigamond, a little village some two miles from Worcester. The railroad to Providence ran through this village; but there was no station. A coach ran from Millbury, through Quinsigamond, to Worcester, four times a day.

While living here, John S.^e applied his electric motor to propel a small pleasure boat, which was twenty-two feet long, with paddle wheels.

A few years before the War of the Rebellion, John S. moved to Worcester, to superintend the building of wire mills for Nathan Washburn. The summer before the election of Abraham Lincoln as President, he went to Toronto, Canada, to build a mill for rolling rails for the Grand Trunk railroad. The owners of the mill were Mr. Gzowski (afterwards Sir Casimir Gzowski, now dead), Hon. Mr. MacPherson and Mr. Pomeroy, the latter of Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Gzowski was a Polish refugee, a civil engineer by profession, who went from Stockbridge to Canada at the time when what are called "Corduoy roads" were being built. He amassed a large fortune and spent it liberally.

For some time before John^e went to Toronto, the removal of the Government to Ottawa made the city quite dull, but it was gay and bright with decorations in anticipation of the arrival of the Prince of Wales and his suite, who were lodged in the old Government House, corner of Simcoe and King Streets. When the war of the Rebellion broke out some of the troops who were sent from England were quartered there, and once a week the military band gave a promenade concert in the grounds surrounding the house.

While in Toronto the family lived in an old rambling house, corner of Queen and Parliament Streets. The garden was full of fine fruit trees, and the flower garden was full of the old English flowers we so seldom see now. A picket hedge separated the two gardens. Places of any size in Toronto were surrounded with high board fences, giving privacy to the family, but not much beauty to the streets.

While in Toronto the family had the pleasure of meeting a Mr. Gustin, living not far from there. He was a lawyer by profession and a descendant of that branch of Samuel's family that went to New Hampshire.

While living in Toronto the two youngest daughters of John were married in St. James Cathedral. Mrs. Postlethwaite is still living in Toronto. After the marriage of the writer the home was broken up and the father and mother lived with Mrs. Postlethwaite.

In the spring of 1868, while sitting in the office of the Iron Works, John S. had a shock of paralysis which made him helpless, both mentally and physically. Toward the latter part of June he recovered sufficiently to be brought to Boston, where he died, Feb. 18, 1869.

During the war John's position was rather uncomfortable, as most of the Americans in Toronto were strong Republicans. He did not think slavery right, but was a strong believer in State rights. Deciding not to return to the States he became a citizen of Canada and bought a lot in the cemetery belonging to St. James Cathedral. He was taken from Boston and buried there beside his daughter Violetta, who died in Boston, March 3, 1861. Several of his grandchildren, his son Nicholas,

and the mother, who died, March 7, 1874, are also buried there.

John's youngest son, Andrew, who inherited his father's inventive abilities, succeeded him in charge of the mill in Toronto. Andrew died very suddenly, Feb. 7, 1899. He was taken to Toronto and buried in the family lot.

Sarah Ann Gustin, eldest child of Francis Gustin and Elinor (Shepherd), his wife, married April 7, 1827, Bennett Dunbar, of the Dunbar family of New Bedford. He was a sea captain. They had five children: Violetta, who married, first, Luke Savage (two children) and second, Lambert Norton (one child); Elisha, who married Eugene Luscom (one child, Sarah); James, who died Sept. 27, 1861; David, who married Josephine Reed, 1869 (four children); Elinor, who died May 28, 1844; Violetta (Mrs. Savage) died 1861; Elisha, died 1863.

Violetta Gustin, the third child and second daughter of Francis Gustin and his wife Elinor (Shepherd) married George Peacock, who was born in Liverpool, England. He died in Trenton, New Jersey, 1857. His father was an officer in the English Navy. Some months after his marriage he took his wife to England, where his two sons, Alfred James and George Albert, were born. Soon after the birth of George, he and his wife returned to this country. They lived in New York city for some time, where their only daughter, Ellen Gertrude, was born Jan. 16, 1845. Their youngest son, Ansley De Forest, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, April 5, 1850.

A shock of paralysis necessitated Mr. Peacock's removal to a hospital for treatment. The two elder boys fitted themselves for telegraph operators, in which they became such proficient that they were sent to Florida to open a line there. They were then living in New York city. While they were in Florida the War of the Rebellion commenced and they were unable to get home. Towards the close of the war, their mother, who was with her brother John S. Gustin (then living in Canada) received a letter from them by way of Nassau, telling of their safety.

While in the South they suffered many hardships, but their

foreign birth enabled them to remain neutrals, while their skill as telegraph operators made them useful.

Alfred, born August 1, 1839, spent much time in Savannah. He married there Elizabeth Russel, and died at the early age of thirty-seven, leaving one child, who with her mother is still living there. He had much artistic ability, especially in portrait painting. Many of his pictures are in the possession of his sister, Mrs. Tunis.

George Albert, born in Liverpool, was of versatile talents and made friends wherever he went. While in the South he was at one time with General Lee. After the war he returned to New York city, where he was so well known as a skilful telegraph operator. Going to Washington he became stenographer and secretary to President Hayes and was private secretary to four Postmaster Generals. He married Anna May Austin of Augusta, Ga., who died some years ago. George is now living in Washington and his only remaining child in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ellen Gertrude married Charles Snowdon Tunis of Imlaystown, New Jersey, who for many years held a government position in the Custom House, New York city. She had eight children, six of whom are living.

Mrs. Peacock was a very bright, attractive woman, a great reader and fine conversationalist. When the early death of her father broke up the home she was often with her grandfather, Judge Gustin. They were great friends and it was his wish that she should make his home her home, as he had no daughters by either wife. She has often spoken of the happy days she spent in the home of her grandfather and of the many noted people she met there. She was a good story-teller, and often used to enliven the circle sitting around the open fire in the old house in Toronto with the quaint sayings of the slaves in Judge Gustin's house. She died in Englishtown, New Jersey, April 18, 1889, nearly 82. George, youngest child of Francis Gustin and Elenor, his wife, died 1813.



Postlethwaite.

Ar. A chevron, between three
boars' heads couped, sa.
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet a
boar's head, sa.
Motto. Virtute et Numine.

Colin William Postlethwaite,
born Nov. 29, 1836, at Eldon
Lodge Manor, Hamilto, Lutrim
Co., Ireland, son of the Rev. Colin
Postlethwaite, married Adelaide
V. Gustin.

Charles F. Dewick, born Jan.
1, 1835, at Retford, Notts, Eng-
land, son of Francis Dewick, mar-
ried Sarah A. Gustin.

THE OWEN FAMILY.

OWEN FAMILY.

ELEAZAR OWEN, father of Mrs. Thomas Gustin (see Gustin pedigree), was in Goshen, Orange County, New York, at the time of the Wyoming massacre, which took place in July, 1778.

In October following this, the Indians and Tories again made their appearance under the leadership of the notorious Brandt. They attacked the house of Mr. Swartout, who with his four sons defended it till they were compelled to flee. One son was killed, another shot while trying to swim the river, the other two kept with the father, who seeing that all was lost urged the youngest one to save himself by running; this he did, and finally reached Fort Gumaer, which was in charge of Capt. Cuddeback, who only had nine soldiers with him in the fort, besides women and children and old men.

Capt. Cuddeback was a brave man, and quick of action. He gathered the guns and other weapons, and the women who had arrayed themselves in some men's garments that were in the fort, shouldered the guns, and with the soldiers marched out, and around the fort. The Indians, who were in sight, thinking the fort was full of soldiers, after firing a few shots passed on, and continued their work of murder and plunder.

The people of the region petitioned for some troops to help them. Count Pulaski was sent with a battalion of cavalry. Liking him as a friend, and enjoying the feeling of safety the presence of the soldiers gave, the inhabitants were loath to part with him, when in February, 1779, he (with his troops) was ordered to South Carolina.

Soon after his departure, the Indians again commenced their attacks, making their way towards Goshen, which place they reached in July, 1779.

July 20th, news of the approach of the Indians, and of their work of murder and plunder, reached Goshen. The mention of Brandt's name, and the remembrance of Wyoming, filled the inhabitants with fear.

Col. Benjamin Tusten, a man of determination and bravery, called upon the men to join him, and sent word to Col. Hathorn to meet him the next morning with more recruits, to follow the Indians, and compel them to give up some of the plunder. Eleazar Owen was among the one hundred and forty-nine who were with Col. Tusten.

Col. Hathorn joined them the next morning (21), with fifty more men. The more prudent were for waiting for reinforcements, but a certain Colonel Meeker mounted his horse and said: "Let the brave follow me, the cowards stay behind."

The men encamped the first night at "Skinner's saw mill," and the next morning (22), marched towards Halfway Brook. Col. Tyler, who knew the woods well, was sent ahead as a scout; was ambuscaded and killed. Again delay was urged, but the others prevailed, and separated from those under Col. Hathorn, who was to meet them again. They marched in the trap laid for them by Brandt and his followers (Indians and Tories), who had watched their movements. Brandt said afterwards, that at this point he rose from his hiding place and asked them to surrender. Some of the survivors said Brandt's powerful voice could be heard above the din of the battle calling back the Indians, who started to cross the Delaware with their plunder.

The men fought with the energy of despair, till night coming on and the Indians getting in through a break in their ranks, those who could saved themselves by flight. Among these was Col. Meeker, who wanted "the brave to follow him." Col. Tusten, who was an educated physician and surgeon in practice in Goshen, lost his life in administering to the wants of the wounded on the battlefield. Some were taken prisoners to be tortured, and the wounded killed, with all the horrors of Indian warfare.

Eleazar Owen was among the killed. His name is on the monument erected to the memory of those who were slain in the battle of the Minisink. Some authorities say, of the one hundred and forty-nine who went with Col. Tusten and Col. Hathorn, only thirty returned. Col. Hathorn laid the cornerstone of the first monument erected. He was then eighty-two.

In 1861 the old monument was so defaced that Dr. Merrit Cash of Goshen gave \$4,000 to get a new one. In 1862, the eighty-third anniversary of the battle, the new monument was dedicated, John C. Dimmick delivering the address.

"The monument, of marble, is in the Presbyterian churchyard in Goshen, each corner bearing the figure of an eagle with distended wings. On the east side is the name of the donor and date of erection. On the north side a representation of the battle scene. On the west side the names of forty-four of the killed, the whole surmounted by a marble column, bearing on the top a figure of Hope, pointing upward. An appropriate memorial of the disastrous battle that cost the lives of so many of the staunch citizens of Orange County."

(Minisink Region, Stickney.)

ANNING OWEN.

ANNING OWEN, son of Eleazar, with some others, came from New England to Wyoming after the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He was among those who fought under Zebulon Butler at the time of the Wyoming massacre.

- In Peck's Methodism there is an account (in Anning's own words) of his escape, and how those events shaped his future career.

Towards the last of the battle, when that fatal mistake threw them in confusion, he was fighting beside his brother-in-law, Mr. Carpenter. Realizing that delay was useless, they ran to the river and succeeded in concealing themselves in some thick brushwood. While there they were compelled to witness the mutilated bodies of their friends floating down the river. When night came, in the darkness they succeeded in making their way out to a place of safety.

While running to the river, expecting every minute to be tomahawked, Anning said: "The thought of being sent into eternity unprepared filled his soul with horror."

Anning afterwards returned to the East, and while there became interested in Methodism.

He came back to Wyoming, where he was destined to be the pioneer of the Methodist church, and afterwards one of its celebrated preachers.

While he was debating with himself about entering the ministry, he and Mr. Carpenter tried that old way of opening the Bible and abiding by the first words that met their view.

Mr. Carpenter opened the Bible and handed it to Anning. And when he read the sentence, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel." Mr. Carpenter said: "I cannot." Anning said: "I will."

He immediately commenced to prepare himself for his future work, and after he obtained a license to preach, he chose for his field of labors the place where he had already done so much for Methodism as a layman.

THE PRICE FAMILY OF FRANKFORD, N. J.

THE PRICE FAMILY.

THE three brothers, John, Samuel and Robert, came from Connecticut to New Jersey.

Children of Samuel :

ZACHARIAH.

FRANCIS, who left no issue.

Children of Zachariah :

ROBERT, born Feb. 10, 1731.

ELIZABETH, born March 18, 1733.

MARY, born Aug. 17, 1736.

JOHN, born June 16, 1739.

FRANCIS, born Sept. 13, 1741.

ZACHARIAH, born Sept. 22, 1744.

SARAH, born Oct. 27, 1748.

JERUSHA, born May 25, 1751.

JUDGE FRANCIS PRICE, born Sept. 13, 1741, was the father of Esther Price, wife of Col. John Gustin ' (See Gustin Pedigree). The history of Sussex County speaks of the Price family as "being one of the most prominent in the early settlement of Frankford, New Jersey." The three brothers were of English extraction. In Connecticut they were (two eldest) extensive shippers, owned vessels, and sailed in their own ships. A series of losses by shipwreck determined them to leave the sea and try their fortune on land. They came to New Jersey and finally settled in Frankford, where Samuel and Robert

died. John returned to sea-faring life. Robert, when a lad, was captured by the Indians, and his mother also. She, having some knowledge of the Indian language, knew what her fate would be and warned her son to make no outcry. After the murder of his mother Robert was adopted by a squaw, who had lost her child. He was in captivity till his twenty-first year, when he was rescued and brought back to civilization. For some years he had a great desire to return to the roving life of the Indians, but finally settled in Frankford, where he died.

Samuel became a large landed proprietor. From his son Zachariah have descended many distinguished men.

Judge Francis Price, son of the latter, great grandfather of John S. Gustin,^o filled many prominent positions. He was Judge of the County in 1789 and 1794. Samuel Price, son of Robert (brother of Francis), was judge in 1813, and his son Samuel was a member of the Governor's Council prior to the formation of the Senate of New Jersey, 1833, '34, '36; a lay judge 1830 and 1844. Z. H. Price was a member of the Senate, 1855, '56, '57.

To this family belongs Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor of New Jersey. A William Price was a member of the House of Representatives, 1860, 61. Guy Price, his brother, was County Judge in 1852, and member of the House of Representatives in 1849-50. Judge Price gave, in 1804, to his grandson, Francis Gustin,^o father of John S.,^o a family bible with the records of births, deaths and marriages of his family, written in his own hand. As was common in those days, he performed many marriages, and left some curious items. A certain William Booth owed him (1791) £2 5s. 7d. Under the account is written: "William Booth shall not be sued for the above balance, nor any action brought against him for it, because he is a poor man."

Dec. 26, 1791. Then I married Timothy Gustin, and Elizabeth How (Hough.)

Judge Price died April 8, 1804. The children of Francis Price and Esther, his wife, are:

SARAH, born March 18, 1762.

HANNAH, born Sept. 17, 1763.

ELIZABETH, born Nov. 17, 1764.

ESTHER, born Sept. 10, 1766.

ZACHARIAH, born Aug. 3, 1768.

AZUBAH, born May 15, 1770.

FRANCIS, born April 15, 1772; died Dec. 18, 1785.

Sarah Price, his mother, died June 30, 1761; Esther, his wife, died July 12, 1774.

The record of the Price family is taken from the bible given by Judge Price to his grandson, Francis^s Gustin. Much interesting matter about the Price family can be found in George B. Kulp's "Families of Wyoming Valley."

Ancestry of John S. Gustin
through his mother Elinor Shepherd,
daughter of Capt. Elisha Shepherd.

CAPTAIN ELISHA SHEPHERD.

IN Salter's History of Monmouth County, two families are mentioned, one spelling the name "Shepherd," the other "Sheppard"; as in all the records Capt. Elisha is mentioned as Capt. Elisha Shepherd, it is supposed, without positive evidence, that he is a descendant of Thomas Shepherd and Deborah Grover his wife, who were living in Middleton, New Jersey, in 1708. In that year land was deeded to them. Thomas Shepherd was constable in 1720, and in 1761 he was among the persons taxed in Middleton.

Elisha Shepherd (as he states in application papers for a pension) was born at Millstone, New Jersey, July 15, 1750. This is also recorded in the Bible of his grandson, Daniel Conover, of Bound Brook, New Jersey.

A summary of the services he rendered in the Revolutionary War, received from the Pension Office, is as follows:

"He first entered the service from Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1776, and served in the New Jersey troops as captain of a company in Col. Samuel Breeze's regiment. He next served as orderly sergeant with Capt. John Schenck's company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Asher Holmes, and was engaged in guarding the coast from Middletown to Sandy Hook. When the British army retreated from Philadelphia, through New Jersey, he was appointed to pilot Col. Molyean's troops, and led them safely to Middletown in Pleasant Valley. He then returned to Salisbury, and rendered service in Capt. Schenck's company until he was taken prisoner by refugees, under Col. Tye (or Titus, who was a Mulatto, the slave of John Carlis.)"

This was the third time Capt. Elisha had been captured by the British. He was taken to New York city and put in the Provo or Hangman's jail, where he remained a prisoner till almost the close of the war. This Provo was erected for a jail long before the Revolutionary War, and was known as the "new jail." A description of this jail can be found in History of New York (Stone), page 460, Appendix 9. This building got its name Provost from the fact that it was under the charge of the notorious William Cunningham, the British provost marshal.

In the description given of this building (Stone), it says: "The main room of the second floor was called Congress Hall, and was apportioned to prisoners of the higher class, who were here so closely packed together on the floor at night that they could not change their position unless the same movement was made simultaneously by all. The prisoners were ill-treated, half-starved, and given impure water, and denied all intercourse with their friends. Two pounds of hard-tack and two pounds of raw salt pork was the weekly allowance of food for each man, without fuel for cooking. Among the prisoners thus treated here were Ethan Allen, Judge Fell of New Jersey, and other prominent persons."

In an effort to cleanse the floor of the prison of its accumulated filth, Capt. Elisha slipped, fell and broke his leg. Young doctors, without experience, were sent in to set the broken limb. They handled the parts so roughly, Capt. Elisha said he would rather die than be so abused, and refused to have mere tyros at the business, and demanded that a more experienced surgeon should be sent. The surgeon came, but did the work so unskilfully the patient was lame ever after.

Capt. Elisha's name is one of the 436 signed to an agreement made between that number of patriots of Monmouth County, during the Revolution, to retaliate upon the friends and relations of the refugees for depredations done by them, and to defend those assisting in such retaliations, and to make restitution to such of those named in the agreement as should have their property destroyed by the enemy. The original agreement is in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey, and a copy can be found in page 371 in Historical Collections of New Jersey (Barber).

"Capt. Elisha was so closely watched by the enemy he stayed from home at intervals, and often slept in a tree. Before his last capture he was at home, and had gone to bed. He was made aware of the presence of the enemy by the thrusting of several British bayonets through the window over his bed."

The first time he was captured he had gone to bed, when the British soldiers forced an entrance and took him prisoner. Then he suffered terribly. "The food was not good, and they had to sleep on the ground, which was covered with snow, and would awaken in the morning and find a dead man each side of him."

This drove him to desperation. The prisoners being moved about, he saw what he supposed was a deep ravine, and thought by it he might escape.

He decided to take the chance, and at a favorable opportunity ran for his life. The bullets flew thick and fast about him, and when he reached the supposed ravine it proved to be a precipice over which no man in his sober senses would venture; but down he sprang, catching from one branch to another, tearing off one of his fingers in the descent, but finally reaching the ground in safety. The British soldiers did not pursue him. They evidently thought he was shot.

After the war was ended Capt. Elisha¹ moved from Colt's Neck to a farm at Marlboro in same county, known as the Van Kirk farm, adjoining the one occupied by his brother-in-law, George Smock; from there he went to Bound Brook, Somerset County. After the death of his wife he sold his farm, divided his money among his children, and went to live with his son Elisha, then living in Franklin, Ohio. He also lived with his son Thomas at Lockland, Ohio, where he died in 1834. In 1832 a pension was granted to Elisha. The pension was \$480 a year, and he also received \$4,000 of back pay.

Capt. Elisha is described by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Christian Howard, as "tall and slender, with a square forehead and nose inclined to be Roman; long fingers and a slight catch in his speech when excited.

Mrs. Howard's mother said "he was kind and affectionate, very industrious, and passionately fond of reading, and that she dearly loved him."

His wife was a bright woman, healthy and full of vigor. It was said Allete was so straight her back was never bent enough to make it ache. "She was kind and loving to her children, of whom there were twelve, of more than ordinary shrewdness."

Mrs. Howard, daughter of Thomas, grandson of Elisha, says Capt. Elisha gave her father a vivid description of his services in the Revolutionary War; he was in the army seven years, two of which he was imprisoned in the Provost, New York. He was with Washington at the battle of Monmouth. Thomas, his eldest son, born 1770, was eight years old at that time, and told his children he got up in a tree where he could see the fighting and hear the guns and cannon.

Capt. Elisha, after the battle, piloted some troops to Middletown, in pursuit of the British army.

Capt. Elisha married Allete Smock, daughter of Col. John Smock.

William Cunningham, Gov. of the Provo where Capt. Elisha Shepherd was confined, in his confessions said "he deliberately starved men to death."

Children of Capt. Elisha Shepherd and Allete Smock :

THOMAS, born Oct. 12, 1770.

GERTRUDE.

SARAH.

ELISHA.

ELIZABETH.

ALETA.

HENDRICK.

JACOB.

AMELIA.

ELEANOR, born July 20, 1787; married FRANCIS GUSTIN. Born Feb. 26, 1783.

GEORGE.

CLEMENTINE.

THE SMOCK FAMILY.

SMOCK FAMILY.

A LLETE SMOCK, born March 16, 1753 (married Capt. Elisha Shepherd), daughter of Col. John Smock, born Feb. 13, 1727 (married Elizabeth Conover), son of Hendrick Smock, born Oct. 16, 1699 (married Mary Schenck), son of Johannes Smock (married Catherine Barents), son of Hendrick Mathyse Smock (married Geertje Harmens).

HENDRICK MATHYSE SMOCK came from Holland with wife in 1654, and died after 1708. He settled in New Utrecht, where he bought land, 1665 (per town records), took oath of allegiance 1687, was magistrate of said town 1669, '73, '76, '79, '82, 89; on assessment rolls 1675-83, and had patent of land 1686. His son Johannes went to Monmouth County, New Jersey, where he bought land 1712, of John Bowne, and died there, Dec. 14, 1756. Hendrick, his son, was born on Long Island, and was member of Provincial Congress 1776-7.

In the list of those who were of Monmouth County, serving in the Revolutionary War, we find seven of the Smock family—three captains, one lieutenant, two privates, and Col. John Smock, father-in-law of Capt. Elisha Shepherd. After passing through various changes, the militia of New Jersey was divided into three brigades—upper, lower and middle. Col. Smock was of the first regiment of Monmouth County, which was one of those that formed the middle brigade. In 1777 John Smock was captain, and rapidly rose to be major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

Those Jerseymen who joined the British forces were called "Greens," "Refugees," or Loyalists. June 3, 1778, about seventy of these came from Sandy Hook, and marching on to Mr. J. Burrow's place, burned most of his property, including mills and storehouses, took Mr. Burrows and others prisoners, among whom was Col. Smock; two of the men were killed. From family records we learn that Col. Smock was in several skirmishes, one at Sandy Hook in 1777, at which twenty-five were killed, many wounded, and seventy taken prisoners on board the Syren. While a prisoner of war, Col. Smock was confined several months in the Old Sugar house in New York, where he suffered very cruel treatment.

William Stryker, in his book, "Official History of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," says: "The good service performed by the militia of this State is fully recorded in history. They bore an active part in the fight at Quinton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms, and Van Nest's Mills; while at the battle of Long Island, Trenton, Assunpink, Princeton, Germantown, Springfield and Monmouth they performed efficient service in supporting the Continental army." Capt. Hendrick Smock, son of Col. John, served in the war, and was at the battle of Germantown.

The family records speak of Col. Smock as being a familiar character in the Smock family; he was sometimes called "Booty," because he was so particular about the make of his boots. We find the name Smock on revolutionary records as serving on committees, etc., as well as in the list of soldiers.

The farm purchased by Johannes Smock in 1712 was of four hundred acres. On this farm is the Smock burying ground, and here the colonel and his wife are buried; tombstones mark the graves of both. This farm is two miles southeast from Holmdel, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Col. Smock died Feb. 26, 1808.

CONOVER OR VAN COUWENHOVEN FAMILY.

CONOVER OR VAN COUWENHOVEN FAMILY.



Arg. A cross az., a canton, three leopards' faces erased gu.

Crest. A leopard's face of the shield between two wings addorsed, the dexter argent, and sinister az.

ELIZABETH CONOVER, born March 18, 1725 (married John Smock), daughter of Joris Conover, born 1687 (married Alletta Luyster), son of Willem Gerretse Van Couwenhoven, born 1636 (married 1st Altie Dirken Brinckenhoff, 2d Jannetie Montfort), son of Gerret Wolfersen Van Couwenhoven, born in Amersfoort, Holland, 1610 (married Altie Cornelis Lambertse Cool), son of Wolfertse Gerretse Van Couwenhoven, born at Amersfoort, in the province of Utrecht.

Wolfertse Gerretse Van Couwenhoven came from Amersfoort in 1630, with his three sons, Gerret, Jacob, Pieter. In 1637, with Adrien Hudden, he had patent of three flats in the westernmost part of Long Island; this patent was ratified 1658. His name appears as one of the burghers in New Amsterdam, at first called new Amersfoort, in honor of the place of Wolfertse's nativity. There is no patent of land on Long Island of an earlier date than that of Wolfertse, and Adrien Hudden. This patent, granted by Gov. Van Twiller, was confirmed in 1658 by Gov. Stuyvesant.

Gerret Wolfersen Van Couwenhoven, son of Wolfertse Gerretse, had patent of land in 1647. This land was at Reche-wick (Indian name of Brooklyn), on main road from Flatbush and village of Brooklyn to the Ferry. Gerret was one of the eight men representing the people, who in 1643 memorialized the States General for relief in consequence of their forlorn condition.

Willem Gerretse, son of Gerret Wolfersen, was living in 1727. He was magistrate of Brooklyn 1661-2, deacon of Dutch Reformed church 1663, had patent of land in Flatland 1667; his name was on assessment rolls 1675, '83, '93; elder of the church 1677. He took the oath of allegiance 1687.

Willem Willemse, son of Willem Gerretse, died at Flatland 1769.

The name gradually changed from Couwenhoven to Conover. Speaking of the capture of Justice Covenhoven, April 26, 1779, Salter, in his History of Monmouth County, says: "The names of different members of the Covenhoven (Conover) family are frequently met with in the ancient papers and records, among those who favored the patriot cause. In Stryker's list of those who served in the Revolutionary War, there are thirty of the name of Conover (Couwenhoven), officers and privates."

The Conovers and Smocks were prominent and active members of those meetings, called together by the patriots of Monmouth County, as Salter says, "to denounce obnoxious laws and to organize for counsel and defence." At these meetings were many who, while condemning the unjust demands of Great Britain, expressed strong loyalty to the king, and when separation from the mother country was declared, gave their services to the English troops.

In 1774, at a meeting held June 6, they "Resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the cause in which the inhabitants of Boston are now suffering is the common cause of the whole continent of North America, and thought it was incumbent on them to unite in some way to obtain a repeal of the Boston Port Bill and any other that may follow it which may be deemed subversive of the rights and privileges of free born Americans."

At one of these meetings they resolved to send assistance to Boston. In forwarding the contribution "they entreat their brethren not to give up, and if they should need further supply of bread to let them know it."

October 21, Boston sent a letter of thanks for their generous gift.

It was at the house of John Couwenhoven that Richard Stockton (signer of the Declaration of Independence), was arrested and thrown in prison.

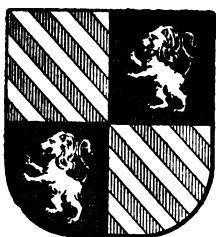
THE SCHENCK FAMILY.



SCHENCK, VAN NYDECK.
Arms used by descendants of
Roelof Martense Schenck.

ERROR.—In the Schenck Arms on page 71, the lines should be horizontal,
indicating az. (blue).

SCHENCK FAMILY.



Quarterly.
1 & 4, Bendy of ten,
arg. and az.
Tautenburg.
2 & 3 sa.,
a lion rampant or.
Nydeggen.

MARY SCHENCK, born Nov. 1,
1699 (married Hendrick Smock),
dau. of Gerret Roelofse Schenck,
born October, 1671 (married Neiltje Coer-
ten Van Voorhees), son of Roelof Martense
Schenck, born 1630 (married 1st Neeltje
Gerretse Van Couwenhoven, 2d Annetie
Pieters 1675, 3d Catherine Cregier of New
York 1688).

Roelof Martense Schenck, with his brother Jan, came from Holland in 1650. He had patent of land in 1661, and took oath of allegiance in Flatland 1687. He was magistrate of that place in 1662, '03, '04. In 1665 was representative in Hempstead convention, 1685 sheriff of county, 1689-92 justice of the peace, 1690 captain of horse. In 1701 he signed the anti-Leislerian address to the king. Roelof and Jan were sons of Marten Schenck of Nyddeck or Nydeggen. Marten was the son of Peter Schenck of Nydack, born 1547, at Goch, ten miles south of Cleves. In 1580 he married Johanna Scherpenzeil. Marten, the brother of Peter, was an officer of distinction in the wars of the Low countries.

Gerret Roelofse, father of Mary Schenck, in 1696 settled at Pleasant Valley, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Will dated Jan. 12, 1739; probated Oct. 7, 1745.

JOHN HUBBARD.

JOHN HUBBARD.

THE widow of Francis^s Gustin, several years after his death, married John Hubbard (born Feb. 29, 1784) of Monmouth County, New Jersey. He held for many years a government position in the Marine office, New York city. He was the son of Dr. Jacobus Hubbard, born May 23, 1744. Dr. Jacobus was surgeon during the Revolutionary War of one of the regiments from Monmouth County. Dr. Jacobus is described as a successful surgeon and physician of his vicinity, and of distinguished appearance. A full length portrait of him is in the possession of his great-grandson, Dr. Hubbard, of Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Jacobus was the great-grandson of Sergeant James Hubbard of Gravesend, Long Island.

Sergeant James Hubbard, born 1613, was the son of Henry Hubbard, born 1570, yeoman, of Rutland County, England, and Margaret his wife. James came to America 1637, and settled at Charlestown, where he owned a house; from there he went to Salem, of which he was jurymen, 1640-41. In 1643, with Lady Moody, her son, Sir Henry Moody, John Tilton and wife, he went to New Amsterdam, where Lady Moody hoped to enjoy freedom of worship without magisterial or ministerial interference. She was accused of heresy in Salem for adopting the views of Roger Williams in regard to infant baptism.

Lieutenant Baxter and Sergeant James Hubbard were considered the two most influential men with Lady Moody. To her, her son, Lieut. Baxter, John Tilton and Sergeant James Hubbard, Gov. Kieft, in 1645, granted the first town patent,

where now is Gravesend, the town laid out by Sergeant James Hubbard. The patent was confirmed by Gov. Nichols in 1664-65. James Hubbard was magistrate five years, and held other important offices. When he and Lieut. Baxter raised the standard of rebellion against the Dutch authority in 1655, they were released through the influence of Lady Moody.

The Hubbards of Monmouth County descend from Samuel, who went there about 1700.

Of the daughters of John Hubbard and Elinor his wife, widow of Francis^o Gustin, Charlotte married Mr. Fithian, Elizabeth married Otto Ficht, and Catherine married Joseph Lemuel Chester, afterwards known as Col. Joseph Chester, the distinguished genealogist. His title of colonel came from his being appointed one of the aids of Gov. Pollocks, Pennsylvania, with the title of colonel.

After his marriage, Colonel Chester went to Philadelphia, where he was for some time musical editor of Godey's Lady's Book. In 1852 he was one of the editors of the Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily Sun. He went to Washington as corresponding editor of a paper, and was assistant clerk of John W. Forney, chief clerk of the House of Representatives.

Col. Chester went to England on business, and stayed there many years, engaged in genealogical researches. Among other things he discovered the name of the mother of the poet Milton. This had baffled all other genealogists.

He completed the Marriage, Baptismal and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church, or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, with annotations, a large volume of 631 pages, dedicated to her majesty the queen. He was made a fellow and officer of the Royal Historical Society, the only American to whom such an honor was accorded.

"In recognition of his services as a genealogist, the queen presented him with her 'Life of the Prince Consort,' writing in each volume (3) her own name and his, adding to her name the initials R. et I., indicating both the regal and imperial titles as well as the official character of the act."—Genealogical and Biographical Record, article by Latting.

1877 Col. Chester had the degree of LL.D. conferred on

him by the Trustees and Faculty of Columbia College, New York, and by the University of Oxford, England. He died in London, England, May 26, 1882, and was buried in Nunhead cemetery. The American Embassy was represented by E. S. Nadal, and the service was conducted by Dr. Bradley Dean of Westminster.

A tablet was placed in the nave (South ^{aisle} ~~isle~~), Westminster Abbey, in memory of Col. Chester. This tablet is not far from the "alto relievo" over the grave of Major John André, who was captured and executed as a spy by the Americans in 1780. In 1821 his remains were taken to England and buried in the nave.

Col. Chester was a descendant in the sixth generation from John, son of the first emigrant, Capt. Samuel Chester, of Watertown, Mass., who went from there to New London, Conn.

Of the four children of Col. Chester and his wife Kate Hubbard, two are living. His eldest daughter Mary, married Thomas à Becket, born in England, now living in Philadelphia. Annie, the youngest daughter, married Herman Haeger of New York (city). One of the books, with the queen's signature, is in her possession.

The Leggett Family of West Farms,
Westchester Co., N. Y.
Ancestry of Susan McComb,
wife of John S. Gustin.

MANOR OF WEST FARMS.

THIS township, which is now annexed to New York city, was formerly a portion of the ancient borough town of Westchester. It is bounded on the north by Yonkers, east by the Bronx River, south by the East River, and west by the Harlem River. King's Bridge, across Harlem River, is just within the line at the north-west corner of this town. It derives its name from its situation, being west of the New England settlements.

In 1663 it was claimed by Shonearockite and other Indians, as appears from the following conveyance to Edward Jessup and John Richardson of Westchester.

Indian Deed of West Farms.

WESTCHESTER, March 12, 1663.

This may certify whom it may concern that we, Shonearockite, Wapomoe, Tuckorre, Whawhapehucke, Capahase, Quamisco, Shaquiska, Passachakenne, Harrawooke, have alienated and sold unto Edward Jessup and John Richardson, both of the place above said, a certain tract of land, bounded on the east by the river Aquehung or Bronx to the midst of the river, on the northward by trees marked, &c., by a piece of hassock meadow, westward by a little brook called Sackwra-hung, southward by the sea with a neck of land, Quinnahung, with all the meadows, &c., uplands, trees, &c., whatever else besides bee upon yee said parcells of lands with all other commodities belonging, the same quietly to possess and enjoy the same from our heires or successors to them, their heirs and successors forever, and for their cattle to range in the woods so farre as they please without any molestation

or infringement, &c., and that this is our true intent and meaning, we have sett to our hands the day and yeare above written :

SHONEAROCITE, his mark.	WAPOME,	his mark.
TUCKORRE, “	WHAWHAPEHUCKE,	“
CAPAHASE, “	QUAMISCO,	“
SHAQUISKE, “	PASSACHAHENNE,	“
	HARRAWOOKE,	“

Signed in presence of
EDWARD WALTER
RICHARD POUTON
NATHAN BAILEY.

MARCH 12, 1664.—I Shonearockite, in the name and behalf of the rest doe acknowledge to have received of Edward Jessup and Mr. Richardson full satisfaction for the tract of land in this bill specified.

Witness : EDWARD WALTERS.
RICHARD POUTON
NATHAN BAILEY *

Entered at Hampstead at ye time of the general meeting there the 9th day of March, 1664.

Another deed from the above-mentioned Indians to Edward Jessup and John Richardson, bears date March 12, 1664, which was recorded for Mr. Richardson, April 5, 1667.†

The Indian purchases were patented in 1666 to Edward Jessup, and John Richardson of Westchester.

Royal Patent of West Farms.

RICHARD NICOLLS, Esq., governor-general under his royal highness James Duke of York and Albany, &c., &c., of all his territories in America, to all to whom these presents shall come sendeth greetings : Whereas there is a certain tract or parcel of land within this government, situate, lying, and being neare unto and within the limits of the towne of Westchester. Upon ye maine being bounded to the east by the river commonly called by the Indians Aquehung, otherwise Broncke river, extending to the midst of said river to the north by the mark't trees, and by a piece of hassock meadow, westward by a little brook called by the natives Sackwrahung, and southward by the sound or East River, including within a certain neck of land called “Quinna-hung,” which said parcel or track and neck of land with the appurtenances, together with commonage, and liberty for range of horses and

* Albany Deed Book, Vol. II, 79-80.

† Albany Deed Book, Vol. III., 58-59.

cattle as free as they please into the woods, hath heretofore been jointly purchased of the Indian proprietors by Edward Jessup and John Richardson of Westchester aforesaid, and due satisfaction hath ye them been given for the same as by the deed remaining upon record, more at large doth and may appear. Now it being mutually agreed upon by ye both the aforesaid purchasers that an equal division shall be made of the said tract or parcel of land and appurtenances between them, the said Edward Jessup and John Richardson, their heirs and assigns, and to the end that the said lands may be better manured,—for a further confirmation unto each and either of them in their possessions and enjoyment of the premises.

Know ye that by virtue of the commission and authority unto me given by his royal highness, I have ratified, confirmed and granted, and by these presents do ratify, confirm and grant unto John Richardson, aforesaid, his heirs and assigns, the moiety or one half the aforesaid tract or parcel of land and premises, together with the moiety or one half of all the woods, meadows, pastures, water, commonage, marshes, rivers or lakes thereunto belonging, within their and every of them appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof, to have and to hold their said moiety or one half of the said parcel or tract, commonage and premises, with all and singular the appurtenances to the said John Richardson, his heirs and assigns, unto the proper use and behoof of the said John Richardson, his heirs and assigns forever, he or they rendering and paying such duties and acknowledgments as now are or hereafter shall be constituted and established by the laws of the government under the obedience of his royal highness, his heirs and successors. Given under my hand and seal at Fort James, in New York, on the Island of Manhattoes, 25th day of April, in the eighteenth year of his majestie's reign, A. D. 1666.

RICHARD NICOLLS.

*Extract from the will of John Richardson, associate patentee with Edward Jessup of West Farms. Dated Nov. 16, 1679.**

“To my beloved wife Martha all my housing and orchard, and all moveables without and within, and all live stock, also all land and meadow on the Planting Neck, and all the long neck that runs southward from Thomas Hunt's new dwelling house to the Sound, and this during her life to act and dispose as she shall see cause. To my son in law Joseph Hadley a pasture of three acres already laid out &c., at or about the first spring, and all the meadow that is already divided that is on this side the river above ye Planting Neck. To my three

* Surrogate's Office, New York. Wills and Adm., 1665 to 1683. Vol. 1, p. 431.

daughters two hundred acres of land each, and to my brother's son in England Joseph Richardson one hundred acres, if he come within the space of one year to receive it, and if he come not within the time prefixed it shall remain in Martha's, my wife's hand." He appoints his well beloved friends, William Richardson and Richard Pontoon, both of Westchester, and Jonathan Hayward of Newtown, Long Island, overseers of his last will and testament, and that it is his whole will and testament after his decease, he witnesses it under his own hand the 16th day of Nov., 1679. Signed JOHN RICHARDSON.

*Extract from the will of Gabriel Leggett. Dated April 16, 1677.**

"I bequeth to my wife Elizabeth all my household goods &c, To my son John all my house and out houses or orchard land, and the meadows in the Planting Neck and the meadows &c, also that messuage and tenement which Thomas Williams dwells upon and was formerly my father's inlaw John Richardson, his now dwelling house and orchard and outhouses with the land and meadows which I bought of John Ferguson sen. and Robert Manning together with fifty acres of woodland lying within the bounds of the patent of West Farms I say to my son Thomas.

To my son William one hundred acres of woodland and five acres of meadow lying behind the field within the bounds of the patent of West Farms together with all the undivided meadow, as also my house and house lot with an orchard thereon, lying in the town of Westchester." To his daughter Martha he bequeaths his little colored boy, to his daughters Mary, Sarah, Alice and Elizabeth twenty pounds each.

Will of John Leggett, West Farms., Date, June 8, 1777. Proved Aug. 28, 1777.

Leaves to son John "The farm he now possesseth and a piece of meadow on Planting Neck near the Hay Hills, and a piece of meadow by Robert Hunt's meadow and $\frac{1}{2}$ piece of meadow on Cow Neck between Nathaniel Haviland's and Cornelius Hunt's and my silver tankard." To son Cornelius "The farm where I live, with the buildings and a piece of meadow lying on the Causeway on the Neck, and a piece of meadow on the Island adjacent to a piece of meadow late John Hedger's and $\frac{1}{2}$ the piece on Cow Neck and my meadow on the east side of Cow Neck adjoining the Commons. The use of the farm on Cow Neck for 19 years, and then to go to my grandson Stephen, son of my son Isaac deceased." Legacies to "Daughters Eleanor, wife of Thomas Lawrence, and Ruth. For my daughter in law Mary widow

* Surrogate's Office, New York. Liber 11-24.

of my son Isaac. Sarah daughter of my son Isaac. Children of my daughter Susannah Embree deceased."

Witnesses ZEPHANIAH WEST
THOMAS HEDGER
DANIEL WHITE

Will of William Leggett. Dated Dec. 8, 1762. Proved May 21, 1763. Liber 24, p. 78.

Extract: "I leave to my wife Abigail £30 and my Riding chair and chair horse and all goods and chattles which she brought with her, and which did belong to her when I married her. To son Abraham all real estate houses and land, to son William £300." He leaves legacies to daughter Mary, wife of Richard Lawrence of Staten Island; Sarah Frasier (widow, and her children William, Sarah and Mary) and to William Abraham; Francis and Susannah, children of son John deceased.

Witnesses CORNELIUS WILLET
JOHN BARTOW

Will of John Leggett,* died at Port Royal, Jamaica. Will dated Oct. 2, 1679. Proved Feb. 2, 1680. Liber 1, p. 273. Executor, Frederick Phillips.

John Leggett† of West Farms. Intestate. Letters granted to wife Cicely, Dec. 18, 1707.

Will of John Leggett, West Farms. Date, 1780, June 8. Proved Oct. 23, 1780. Liber 34, p. 1.

Leaves to son Ebenezer All the farm or Neck of land called or known by the name of Cow Neck in Westchester with all the meadows I have thereto belonging. To wife Mary the use of farm where I now live lying in the West Farms. Leaves movable estate to daughters Anna Abigail Mary and Martha. To son John after death of wife the farm where I now live, and all my salt meadows in the West Farms, and my silver tankard.

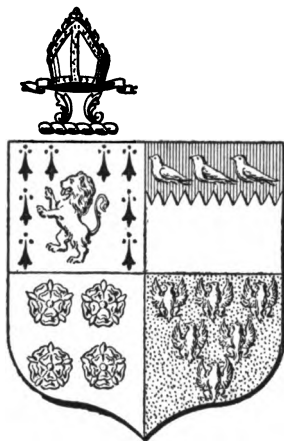
Will of Thomas Leggett. Date, Sept. 9, 1707. Proved April 13, 1708. Liber 7, p. 488.

He gives "power to mother Elizabeth to sell all land from father (Gabriel Leggett) for benefit of Gabriel jnr. when of age." Mentions "brother W^m sisters Sarah, Alice, Elizabeth, and Martha wife of W^m Davenport."

Executors WM NECOLL
JOSEPH JENNINGS
BETHIA KETCHAM
ANNA TURNER

* Brother of Gabriel Leggett.

† Son of Gabriel Leggett.



Quarterly.

1. Ermine, a lion rampant gules.
Crest.—Two lions' gambes erect
gules, supporting a mitre or.

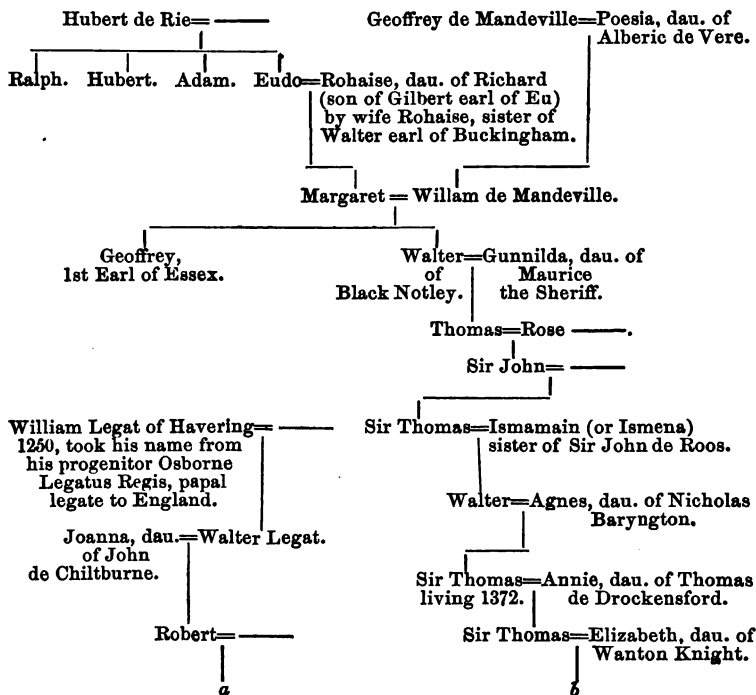
(Legatt.)

2. Argent, on a chief indented
gules, three martlets or.

(Mandeville.)

3. Or and azure, four roses coun-
terchanged. (Drockensford.)

4. Or, six eagles displayed sable,
3, 2, 1. (Thany.)

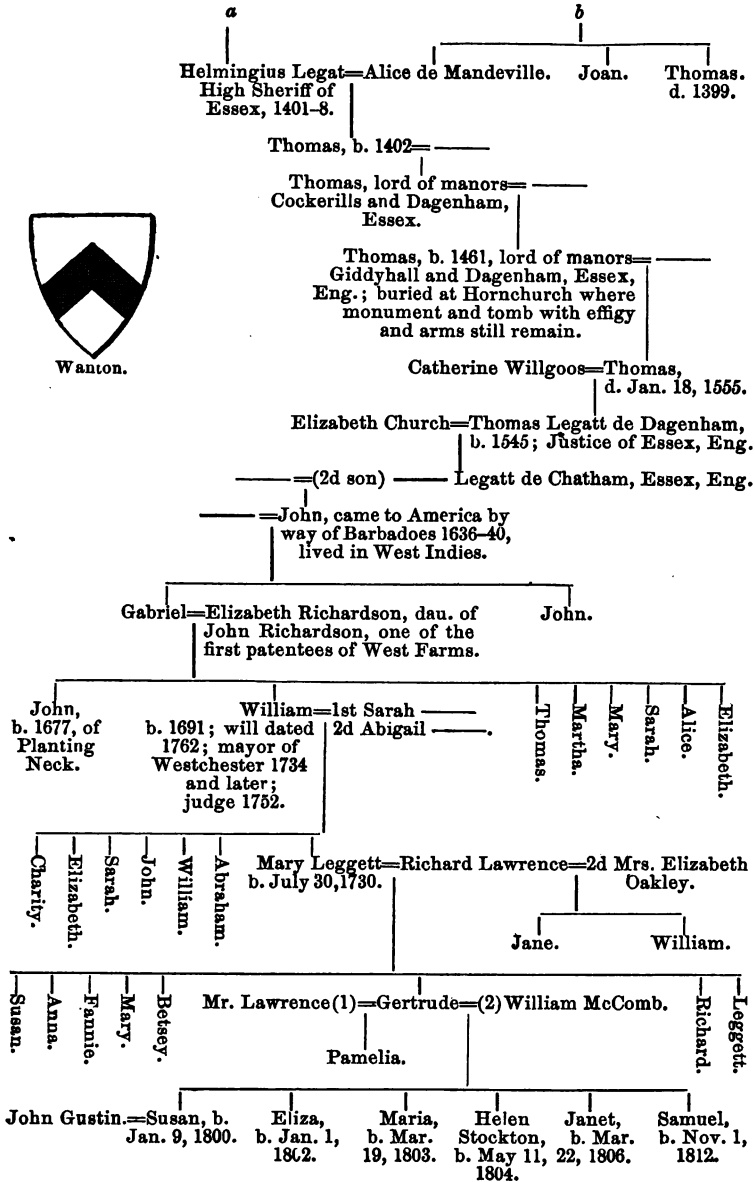


LEGGETT FAMILY.

87



Wanton.



GABRIEL LEGGETT was in Westchester Co. as early as 1661. He came from Essex Co., England; a descendant of Helming or Helmingius Legat, who was High Sheriff of Essex Co., 1401-8.

Gabriel, by his marriage with Elizabeth Richardson, and by purchase, became the owner of almost the whole of the manor of West Farms. His eldest son John married Cicely Hunt, a granddaughter of Edward Jessup, associate patentee with John Richardson. To this son Gabriel bequeathed (see will) the Planting Neck and other lands. The Planting Neck is now full of beautiful country seats. On Waddington Point, the south-west corner of this neck near Blythe Place, is the residence of Thomas Leggett, the site of the old Leggett homestead.

In the south-west corner of West Farms was a small piece of ground called the "debatable land." This was claimed by Lewis Morris of Morrisiana. After a dispute of over a hundred years these lands were purchased by the late William Leggett, Esq., in 1830.

John, born 1677, was the great-grandfather of Thomas Leggett, born 1755, died 1843. At the commencement of the Revolution "Thomas was living on his father's farm and was the owner of a fine young mare. Before Col. DeLancey took possession of his father's house some British refugees, with other things, took his mare. He was unarmed and could do nothing, but he followed the soldiers for two miles on their route to headquarters. As the party was passing the spot which now marks the entrance to West Farms, some Continental soldiers rose up from behind a stone wall and shot the man leading the mare, who turned and ran to his stable followed by his delighted owner. Soon after this the family was driven from their home and obliged to seek shelter elsewhere. Mr. Leggett and his two brothers went to Saratoga and cleared some land, erected a log house and prepared to spend the winter.

At the approach of Burgoyne's army they were taken prisoners by Indian allies. Thomas was taken to Burgoyne's camp, and his two brothers to Fort Edward by Indians. In the camp Thomas found a neighbor, Mr. Concklin, who forged a pass for

both. The sentinels were deceived and our heroes escaped. They swam the North river and ran all night. The next day they concealed themselves in the wood, and at night kept on their way, avoiding all habitations of note, not knowing the state of parties in the country. In this way they continued their journey till they reached Dutchess Co., where Mr. Concklin was known. Here they rested themselves and obtained food. Soon after the treaty of peace Mr. Leggett removed to New York (city), where he died." (Bolton's Hist. Westchester Co.)

Rose Bank, the beautiful seat of William H. Leggett, now dead, was near the entrance of Jefferd's Neck, on the banks of the East river, the waters of which appear spread out like a vast lake.

In the Graham mansion, which stood on the site of Mr. Leggett's farmhouse, Major Bearmore, a British officer, was surprised by Col. Armand of the French Cavalry, Nov. 7, 1779. At night Col. Armand proceeded with his corps from near Tarrytown to Abraham Leggett's house, in the vicinity of Morrissiana, where he took Major Bearmore and five others prisoners.

Col. Fowler, of the British army, took the Graham house for his headquarters. One night after a dinner party, to which he invited the officers and gentry, he conducted a marauding party near Eastchester. He was mortally wounded, and died that night.

The Great Planting Neck was called by the Indians "Quinnahung." This place was for many years the home of Rodman Drake, the poet, who died in 1825, 25 years.

The Rev. Theodore Leggett, great-great-great-grandson of John and Cicely Hunt, now living on Staten Island, has just finished his history of the Leggett family, carrying it in all its branches back to Normandy.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Leggett at his home. He is the minister of the Presbyterian Church, son of the Rev. John Leggett and Mary Noel Bleecker; his grandmother was of the old Quackenboss family of New York.

The Rev. Theodore has travelled extensively in England, and collected many facts concerning the Leggett family. The name

"Legat" has gone through many changes. The first emigrant was John Legat. The descendants of Gabriel have at times spelled the name Leggatt. Mr. Leggett said he saw on the same tombstone in an English graveyard the name spelled Legat, Leggatt, Leggett. It is sometimes Legate.

Mr. Leggett brought from England an old deed having the signature of John Legat, 1589. He has also many family papers with signatures of our ancestors in this country, among them that of Elizabeth wife of Gabriel, who, according to old documents, must have been a very busy man. His will, dated April 16, 1697, was not probated till 1700. In this will Gabriel, Jr., was not mentioned. He was born about the time his father made his will, in which he speaks of himself as "being very sick," but he recovered and died quite suddenly, before making any changes in it.

Bolton's History makes the mistake of giving to Thomas, second son of Gabriel, the children that really belong to Gabriel, Jr. Thomas never married, as is proved by his will, a copy of which is in possession of Mr. Leggett. In this will, Thomas leaves everything to his mother, in trust for Gabriel, Jr.

To the father of the Rev. Theodore descended an old silver tankard with many inscriptions on it, an heirloom brought from England by Gabriel, but the Rev. John, not caring very much for things old or ancestral, during the last (civil) war had it made into silver spoons. The Rev. Theodore told the writer he remembered seeing it as a child, and wished it was now in his possession.

Mr. Francis W. Leggett, a wealthy merchant of New York, has many original papers with signatures of Gabriel and others. He has also the original deed of the Richardson Patent with the Indian signatures.

William Leggett, born 1691, Sept. 1st, died May 26, 1763, the third son and fifth child of Gabriel, was the great-great-grandfather of the writer. His daughter Mary (see pedigree) married Richard Lawrence, afterwards known as Col. Richard Lawrence of Staten Island. Mary was born July 10, 1730. William was married twice, but all his children were by the first wife, Sarah; born 1692; died Aug. 30, 1744.

William seems to have entered more into political life than his brothers. He was mayor of Westchester in 1734, and from that time off and on till his death. He was made Judge of the County, and took a prominent part in the affairs of Westchester. His old family bible, with the records written in his own hand, is now in the possession of William Leggett, living in Fordham, N. Y.

The Rev. Theodore Leggett has a copy of the will of John Leggett, elder brother of Gabriel. In this will he describes himself as John Leggett of Westchester Co. It is dated Oct. 2, 1679, Port Royal, Island of Jamaica. He was owner of a ship, in company with Frederic Philippse of Westchester, who owned large estates there, as did also John Leggett. His son John was married in New York, 1668. He is described (in Dutch) as a "young man of Barbadoes."

John Legat, the first emigrant, came by way of Barbadoes, where he owned land in 1638. In 1640 he came to Hampton, N. H., where he taught the first school; from there he went to Exeter, N. H., where he taught and was county clerk from 1642-49. He is described (Bell's Hist. of Exeter) as being "a liberally educated man, and prepared most of the public addresses, petitions, &c. He wrote a handsome hand and was well informed and business like. The town books, under his hands, were models of neatness and beauty." Mr. Leggett has his signature. He owned much property in Exeter, and held many offices,—was magistrate, &c.

In 1644 he married the widow (second wife) of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, Exeter. To the will of Mr. Wilson, John Legat and John Richardson (patentee) were witnesses. Mr. Wilson left several children, but John Legat had none by this marriage. This (Wilson's) will, dated 1643, can be found in the Hist. and Genealog. Register, Vol. 2, page 384.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson went to Exeter with the Rev. John Wheelwright, brother of the famous Mrs. Hutchinson. Mr. Wheelwright was engaged in the religious controversies going on in Boston at that time, and was banished. He went to Exeter, of which he was called the founder.

Major Abraham Leggett, a distinguished officer in the Revolu-

tion, was the son of John Leggett (youngest child of William, born 1691) and Mary Alsop, of Long Island. The major was born at West Farms, Jan. 3, 1755. He entered the army July, 1776, and was at the battle of Brandywine, and took part in covering the retreat of the American army from Long Island. He was afterwards in the action at Harlem Heights, and in the battle of White Plains. He was captured at Fort Montgomery and confined a prisoner in New York, where he suffered great hardships and cruelty. After his exchange in 1781, he again entered the army, serving to the end of the war, chiefly in New Jersey and Long Island.

Major Leggett left an interesting autobiography in manuscript, which was printed for private circulation. A copy is in the library of the New York Historical Society.

Major Leggett was vice-president of the Society of Cincinnati, established by the officers of the Revolutionary army in 1783 "to perpetuate their friendship, and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war." "It was so named because it included patriots, headed by Washington, who in many instances had left rural affairs to serve their country." The badge of the Society is a bald eagle suspended by a dark blue ribbon with white border, symbolizing the union of France and America. On the breast of the eagle there is a figure of Cincinnatus receiving the military ensigns from the senators, with the plough in the background; round the whole are the words *Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam*. On the reverse the same hero is represented, crowned by fame with a wreath on which is inscribed *virtutis præmium*, etc. As this distinction was made hereditary it was attacked as opposed to republican equality. Franklin saw in it the germ of a future aristocracy, and at a meeting held in Philadelphia in 1784 several changes were made in the constitution of the Society, and in several of the States it was quietly abolished. There are still some State societies which hold a general meeting by delegates triennially (Chambers' Encyclopedia).

Major Leggett was the father of William Leggett, who for some years was associated with William Cullen Bryant in the editorship of the New York Evening Post. Wm. Leggett was

intended for the navy, but this plan failed. After leaving Georgetown College he spent some time in the West. Returning to New York, he entered on that career of journalism in which he was so distinguished. After Mr. Leggett's death his political speeches, essays and editorials were published by his most intimate friend, Theodore Sedgwick, Jr. Mr. Leggett was bold and courageous. In the preface to this volume these characteristics are so eloquently described by Mr. Sedgwick, we quote from it. He says—

His intellect was of a very high order, his reading was extremely copious, and his style of the most vigorous and manly order. The foundation of his political system was an intense love of freedom, the warm and constant advocate of universal suffrage. He had a softness and delicacy in his character which the acrimony of political strife had no effect to diminish.

The death of Mr. Leggett is deplored with a regret that arises as well from public as private considerations. We grieve for the loss of an accomplished man, of warm attachments, ardently devoted to his friends and ready to make any sacrifices for them. But, if possible, we still more deeply lament the death of an eloquent and independent politician thoroughly imbued with the cardinal principles of liberty, of one with no superior and scarcely a rival in his vocation, who, whatever his faults, had merits that a thousand times redeemed them. His richly stored intellect, his vigorous eloquence, his earnest devotion to truth, his incapability to fear, his superiority to all selfish views, are forever embalmed in our memory.

Mr. Leggett published "Leisure Hours at Sea," and some tales under the title "Tales of a Country Schoolmaster," and some poems. He was a warm friend of the Abolitionists, thereby incurring the severe criticism of some of his friends. He very severely criticised the President, Martin Van Buren, who showed he bore Mr. Leggett no ill will by appointing him diplomatic agent to the Republic of Guatemala in 1839.

Mr. Leggett died quite suddenly before starting on his mission, in New Rochelle, New York. He is buried in the cemetery of Trinity (Episcopal) Church in New Rochelle. The inscription on the monument erected to him speaks for itself. Over the inscription is a medallion likeness of the deceased.

To
WILLIAM LEGGETT
the eloquent journalist
whose genius, disinterestedness
and courage, ennobled his profession,
who loved truth for its own sake
and asserted it with most ardor
when weaker minds were most dismayed
with opposition,
who could endure no form of tyranny
and raised his voice against
all injustice
on whomsoever committed
and whoever were its authors.
We democratic young men
of New York
sorrowing that a career so glorious
should have closed so prematurely
have erected this monument.
William Leggett
born in N. York April 30 - 1801
died at New Rochelle
May 29 - 1839.

The late General Mortimer D. Leggett was a descendant of William (born 1691). He was at the siege of Vicksburg in the war of the Rebellion, where he commanded a brigade. After peace was declared he engaged in some literary work connected with the Patent office in Washington. He died some years ago, and last winter (1897) his widow was granted a pension.

Osberne the Seneschal. His two sons,
Fitz William, Earl of Hereford,
Osberne Legatus Regis and Bishop of Exeter.

OSBERNE THE SENESCHAL.

OSBERN the Seneschal was one of the guardians of William the Conqueror, appointed by his father, Duke Robert of Normandy, before he went to the Holy Land, where he died 1035. Osbern was killed by William of Montgomery, one of a cruel race, ancestor of one of the powerful families of England. Osbern's death was soon avenged by one of his faithful servants, who assassinated his murderer. In those lawless times one death was soon followed by another.

Osbern was the son of Herfast, a brother of the Duchess Gunnor, great-grandmother of William the Conqueror, and wife of Richard the Fearless. Osbern married a daughter of Rudolf, Count of Ivry, the savage suppressor of the great peasant revolt. Rudolf was the son of Asperling and Sprota, mother of Richard the Fearless.

William Fitz Osberne, the companion of William the Conqueror, accompanied him to England and, as history shows, was his friend and adviser in all his schemes for the suppression of the English to the rule of the Normans. The Domesday Book shows that William was the owner of much land, including the beautiful Isle of Wight which, during the reign of Edward the first, passed by sale to the crown. William lost his life in pursuit of a wife and glory. When Count Baldwin the sixth of Flanders died he left two sons and a widow, Buchildis, Countess of Mons and Hennegau, in her own right. She offered herself to the Earl of Hereford, whom the Count had appointed as one of the guardians of his children. William went to Flanders and

Osby

was killed in the battle of Cassels, as was also the young Count Arnulf, whose right to the succession he (William) was trying to establish. The estates of William Fitz Osberne were divided by William the Conqueror, who gave the lands in Normandy to the eldest son of the Earl of Hereford, and the earldom and land in England to the second son, Roger, who lost everything by treason. The daughter, Emma, was married to Ralph of Walder, Earl of Norfolk.

Osberne Legatus Regis, a diplomatic agent of the Conqueror, held estates in Lincoln in 1086. From him descends the Legat family. His sons took his official title as their patronymic; the name was translated in the 13th century. Hervius Legatus (from his name of foreign origin) held in captite in Bucks Co. in 1086, and in 1290 and 1301 John and William Legat were bailsmen for the member for Parliament of Hertford. Helming Legat was Viscount of Hertford, 1401. (Norman people and their descendants.) From Helming, Gabriel descends. Osberne succeeded Leofric, first Bishop of Exeter. His consecration in London, 1072, is recorded in the appendix of the Winchester Chronicles.

Freeman, in his history of the Norman Conquest, after speaking of him as being the son of the faithful guardian of William, says, "He adopted the manners and feelings of Englishmen. Among other signs of this tendency he forbore to destroy the works of his predecessor to make room for the buildings in the now prevailing style. The beginning of the Norman Cathedral of Exeter with the two massive towers, which still remain, are due to his successor, William of Wardwast, in the days of Henry first."

Osberne became blind, "which," as Freeman says, "alone caused his removal." Osbern lived till the fourth year of Henry the first's reign. He was Bishop from 1072 to 1103. In the Domesday Book is an account of the land he held in England. In Wright's History of Essex Co., England, and also in Morant's history of the same county, mention is often made of what they call "the very ancient Legat family." The office held by Osberne accounts for the mitre in the crest of the coat of arms.

Helming or Helmingius, Sheriff of Essex, died before his only son Thomas, born 1402, came of age. In the Visitation of Essex Co. (in Latin), page 591, this Thomas is mentioned as being, during his minority, in the custody of one Talbot. Alice, the wife of Helming Legat, married again Clement Spicer. The estate, Black Nottey, did not descend to Thomas.

**THE MANDEVILLE, DE RIE AND
ROOS FAMILIES.**

MANDEVILLE FAMILY.

SIR THOMAS DE MANDEVILLE, father of Alice, wife of Helming Legatt, was descended from Geoffrey de Magnavil, of the duchy of Magnavil in Normandy; he came with William the Conqueror to England where he possessed large estates in various Counties. Waldene, in Essex Co., was the seat of the family. Geoffrey was made Constable of the Tower of London and held other offices. Before he died he founded a Benedictine Monastery at Hurley in Berkshire, conferring upon it the whole lordship of that place and the wood adjoining. William, the son of Geoffrey, married Margaret the only child of Eudo de Rie Dapifer (steward of King William). Geoffrey their eldest son, was made the first Earl of Essex by King Stephen. From Walter their second son, Sir Thomas de Mandeville descends.

Geoffrey the first earl forsook the cause of Stephen for that of the Empress Maud. For this he was deprived of many of his offices and estates. Enraged, he besieged some of the king's castles, and for plundering the Abbey of Ramsey was ex-communicated.

While besieging the castle at Burwell he was shot in the head by an arrow, of which wound he died Sept. 14, 1144. His eldest son being in arms against the king, he was succeeded by his second son Geoffrey, to whom was restored all the property and honors of his father and grandfather. This Geoffrey died Nov. 12, 1165, and was succeeded by his brother William. William married Hawise, daughter of Earl of Albermarle.

Leaving no issue, he died in 1190. He was succeeded by his aunt Beatrice de Say, who resigned in favor of her son Geoffrey de Say. But the earldom was finally given to the son of Geoffrey de Say's sister who married Geoffrey Fitz Piers.

The last earl of this line in the time of King John was one of the twenty-five appointed to see that the king kept the conditions laid down in the Magna Charta. This earl, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his sister Maud, who married Henry de Bohun. The last earl of this line left two daughters, Elinor and Mary. Elinor married Thomas, duke of Gloucester, son of Edward III., and Mary married Henry, earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV.

Walter de Mandeville inherited the estate of Black Notley. This branch of the family was always known as the Mandevilles of Black Notley. This estate descended to Sir Thomas, father of Alice, wife of Helming Legatt; Thomas, the son of Sir Thomas, dying before he had any heirs. Alice and her sister Joan inherited the property; Black Notley descended to Alice.

For the arms of this branch of Mandeville family see coat of arms. Arms of the earls of Essex.

EUDO, DAPIFER.

EUDO, DAPIFER, father of Margaret, wife of William de Mandeville, was the fourth son of Hubert de Rie, who during some of the troublesome times in Normandy, saved the King's life. William the Conqueror never forgot this, and advanced Hubert's sons to wealth and power. Hubert was sent as an ambassador to Edward the Confessor, whom, it is said, he persuaded to appoint William the Conqueror his successor.

Eudo succeeded William Fitz Osberne, Earl of Hereford, as Steward of the King's household. Freeman, in his history, says: "Eudo was one of the few Normans who succeeded in gaining the respect of the English." The people of Colchester desiring to put themselves under his protection, he chose this town as his place of residence, and is said to have built the castle, the moat and the ancient house opposite, bearing date 1090.

Eudo built the great abbey in Colchester, dedicated to the honour of Christ and St. John the Baptist. This Abbey, built on an eminence (where was formerly the hermitage of one Sirec, a priest, and a small church, famed for its miracles), was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Eudo also built a hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, designed for the reception of infirm and leprous people. This had the tithes of St. John's Abbey.

Eudo was a person of much eminence and power, during both the reign of William and his successor, William Rufus. The Abbey was richly endowed by Eudo and others.

Eudo died at castle of Preux in Normandy, Feb. 28, 1120, and as he desired, was taken to England and buried in the Abbey, Colchester.

In Wright's History of Essex County, England, and also in Morant's History of the same county, there is a full account of Eudo and the Abbey of St. John. In Dugdale's Monasticon there is, in Latin, a full history of Eudo Dapifer, a notice of his marriage (in Westminster Abbey), and the arms of the Abbey of St. John. Eudo married Rohaise, daughter of Richard (by Rohaise, sister of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham), great grandson of Richard the Fearless.



Roos Arms.

Or, 3 water budgets sa.

THE DE ROS, OR ROOS, FAMILY.

THE first of this family was Peter de Ros, a lordship in Holderness, Yorkshire County, England. Robert, Lord of Hamlake, the great grandson of Peter, was one of the twenty-five feudal barons appointed to enforce the terms laid down in the Magna Charta. Robert, the grandson of the feudal baron, married a great heiress of the D'albini family, a ward of the King, who brought Belvoir Castle in the family. Belvoir Castle is the seat of the Duke of Rutland, a descendant of this family. Robert, knighted in 1296, youngest son of the above Robert and great grandson of the feudal baron, was the great grandfather of Ismamain, mentioned in the pedigree. (See Legatt pedigree.)

RICHARD LAWRENCE.

RICHARD LAWRENCE.

RICHARD LAWRENCE was living on Staten Island when war was declared between England and the American colonies. Richmond, Staten Island, had been his home for many years, and all his children were born there. Like many members of the New Jersey branch of the Lawrence family, he resented the oppressive laws England tried to force upon her American colonies, but when separation from the mother country was an assured fact his sympathies were with the English.

During the first of the trouble he bore a prominent part in the affairs of Staten Island, which was considered the hot-bed of Loyalists. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, and a Deputy to the Provincial Congress. From the beginning, Staten Island had been lukewarm in her sympathy with the other colonies; so much so, that the attention of Congress was drawn to it. The following letter was sent from Staten Island in answer to one received from the committee in New York:

RICHMOND Co.,
The 2nd May 1775.

GENTLEMEN:

Yours of 28th ultimo we received, and agreeably to your request convened the freeholders of the County of Richmond yesterday, to consider the alarming and dangerous situation the Province is in, being fully persuaded that no time should be lost, as every hour threatens us with inevitable ruin. The necessity of the case requires we should unite in forming a Provincial Congress, and appoint Deputies without delay, the said freeholders were unanimously of opinion that the present exigency of affairs required their adopting the measures recommended by your Committee, and appointed us the subscribers for that purpose. who will give our attendance accordingly

We are gentlemen

Your very hum. servts.

PAUL MICHEAU

JOHN JOURNEY

AARON CORTELYOU

RICHARD CONNER

RICHARD LAWRENCE

To Mr ISAAC Low
Chairman of the
Comm. of N. York

All the members were in attendance at the first Congress in New York, May 22, 1775, except Richard Lawrence who was there June 1.

At the second Congress there was no Deputy from Richmond Co. Dec. 1st 1775 Paul Mischeau one of the Deputies to first Provincial Congress wrote to the Secretary of Congress and said "he had requested the County Comm. to convene the people and elect new deputies, but as only a minority appeared they declined to act" he requested "Congress to write to the Comm. and learn their reasons for not convening the people" and concludes by "hoping the Congress may be able to keep tranquility and good order in the Province and make peace with the Mother Country." He then gives the names of the Committee. Congress replied to this communication the next day, addressing it to some members of the Committee, "urging them to elect Deputies to represent them without delay," and then added emphatically, "rest assured gentlemen that the neighboring Colonies will not remain inactive spectators if you show a disposition to depart from the Continental Union." The letter is concluded by these words, "We beg gentlemen you will consider this matter with that seriousness which the peace, good order and liberties of your country require."

The following is the answer of the Committee:

RICHMOND Co., Dec. 15th 1775

MR. PRESIDENT

Sir:—Your favour of 2nd Dec. we hereby acknowledge came safe to hand, and with the majority of our comm. considered the contents. We agreeable to your request have caused by advertisement the freeholders and inhabitants in our county to be convened on this day in order that their sense might be taken whether they will choose deputies to represent them in a Provincial Congress or not. Accordingly a number of the said freeholders and inhabitants did appear. A regular poll was opened and continued till six o'clock, at the conclusion of which, it appeared that a majority was for the present for sending no Deputies. Our former conduct in sending of Deputies to represent us in Congress, was elevated with encouraging hopes of having ere this, obtained the so much desired point in our view, namely, a reconciliation with Great Britain. But with anxiety we express it, that the hopes of obtaining so desirable event is now almost vanished out of our sight, and instead of which, we behold with horror, every appearance of destruction, that a war with Great Britain will bring upon us. Under these apprehensions, and in our particular situation, we hope you will view, and when candidly considered, we trust will furnish you with sufficient reason for the present to forbear with us. We wish and pray that if any hope of reconciliation is left that measures might be

adopted, if possible, to obtain that desirable end. In wishing of which we conclude ourselves

Your most obt. and most humble servts,

JOHN TYSON
CHRISTIAN JACOBSON
DANIEL CORSON
PETER MERSEREAU
JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER
LAMBERT MERRILL
JOHN POILLON

To NATHANIEL WOODHULL
Prest. of Prov'l Congress
N. York

Jan. 12th, 1776, Richard Lawrence and Christian Jacobson assured the Committee "that the majority of the people of Richmond Co. were not averse but friendly to the measures of Congress." Richard Lawrence was a member of the Committee for Richmond Co.

Jan. 23d, 1776, the following letter was received by Comm. of Safety from Richmond Co. Comm.

RICHMOND CO., Jan. 19th, 1776.

GENTLEMEN:

Whereas the Comm. for this county have caused by advertisement, the freeholders to be convened on this day in order to elect two members to represent this county in Provincial Congress. Accordingly a poll was opened for that purpose without any opposition, at the close of which, it appeared, by a majority, that Messrs. Adrian Bancker and Richard Lawrence were duly elected to represent this county in Provincial Congress until the second Thursday in May next, which we hope will be agreeable to the rest of that body.

We are gentlemen

Your mo. Obt and most humble servts,

GEORGE BARNES
MOSES DUPUY
DAVID LATOURETTE
HENRY PERINE
JOHN TYSON
CHRISTIAN JACOBSON
DANIEL CORSON
PETER MERSEREAU
JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER
LAMBERT MERRILL
JOHN POILLON

To the Comm. of Safety on
recess of the Provincial
Congress in N. York

Lawrence and Bancker both protested against the request made by Congress to the Provincial Congress of N. Jersey, to send Col. Herd

to Staten Island, lest Gen. Clinton should attempt to land, for the purpose of making depredations, and carrying off live stock.

Gen. Sullivan had been taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and was sent by Howe (who it is said, was sincerely desirous of peace) to Congress, with a verbal message, requesting that some of its members in a private capacity meet and confer with him, so that some measures might be adopted to bring a restoration of peace.

Congress sent Gen. Sullivan to Howe with the reply: "They could only send members in their official capacities, and they would send a Comm. of that character for the purpose expressed in the message." Sept. 6th, Congress sent Benjamin Franklin of Pa., John Adams of Mass., and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina. Sept. 14, this comm. met Howe on Staten Island, in the old Billop House still standing.

Howe expressed his strong desire for peace, and his dislike to inflict any more hardships on the American people.

Franklin answered, "that the American people would take care of themselves, and thus alleviate as much as possible, the pain his lordship might feel in consequence of any severities he might deem it his duty to adopt."

On the way to the boat his lordship again expressed his regret that he could not regard them as public characters.

Mr. Adams said: "Your lordship may consider me in what light you please, and indeed I should be willing to consider myself for a few minutes in any character which would be agreeable to your lordship, except that of a British subject."

Howe replied: "Mr. Adams appears to be a decided character."

As the trend of events showed that there was no prospect of a reconciliation with England, Richard Lawrence openly avowed himself a loyalist and joined the forces of Lord Howe. He had the rank and pay of Colonel. After peace was declared he was imprisoned in New York for the aid he had rendered to the British. A few years after his release he went to England and died there very suddenly, May 25th, 1789, at Eltham, Notting-ham Co. A copy of his will, dated March 7, 1789, was forwarded from England. His wife who survived him many years, recieved the pension of a Col's widow from the English Government as long as she lived.

The wife who survived Richard Lawrence was the second one, whom he had married in 1778.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakley, the second wife, was the widow of

Captain Oakley of the American army. This marriage was not agreeable to either her family or his, who were all strong loyalists. Her family were opposed to her marrying one whose sympathies were so decidedly in favor of the English. Two children were born of this marriage, William and Jane. Mrs. Oakley had two children by Captain Oakley. William and Jane were born in Westchester Co., New York.

Richard, eldest son of Col. Richard Lawrence, went with many other loyalists to St. John, N. B., in 1793. Some of his sisters went with him. Anne, the eldest daughter, had married in New York, Col. Justus Erl, a Polish refugee. His son was a celebrated physician in St. John and lived to an advanced age. Col. Erl was of a noble Polish family, and had many proofs to make good his claims.

Richard died at St. John, Sept. 16, 1846. Some time before he died, a fire destroyed his office where he kept all his papers. Everything, including records and wills, was burned. Copies of the wills of Col. Richard, his father, and of Jonathan Lawrence, his uncle, were the only ones saved.

John Lawrence, father of Col. Richard, was a man of great personal strength. From an incident in his life he was known as the "Lion Lawrence." That old novel called "Charlotte Temple," will always possess an interest to the descendants of Col. Richard Lawrence. While John Lawrence and some friends were dining at one of the inns in New York city, Lord ———, the hero of that novel, arrived. He refused to eat his dinner in the same room with Mr. Lawrence and his friends. Mr. Lawrence resented his insolence of tone and manner, and gave him a good thrashing. Afterwards they became good friends. Many of the descendants of Col. Richard say their branch of the Lawrence family had no connection with any other family of that name in this country. The father of Col. Richard led the life of country gentleman, and was constantly receiving money from England. A sketch is given of some of the branches he may belong to if born in this country. The theory that John Lawrence was born in England is plausible, from the fact that Col. Richard went to England after the close of the Revolutionary war, and died there quite suddenly at the house of a rela-

tive, and letters received from there when a copy of his will was sent would suggest that idea.

In the absence of family records it is impossible at this time to settle disputed points. One being that Col. Richard came from the Westchester branch of the Lawrence family; another, that he came from the New Jersey branch. According to the testimony of one of his grand-daughters he was a distant cousin of Capt. James Lawrence, killed in the war of 1812. This would make him belong to the New Jersey Lawrence family. William Lawrence, the ancestor of the New Jersey branch, cousin of William of Flushing, N. Y., went there in 1666, being among the first settlers, although not one of the patentees. His will is dated 1701, proved 1704. From his son Elisha, born 1666, descends Capt. James Lawrence, whose father, John Browne Lawrence, grandson of Elisha and son of Elisha born 1701, was a distinguished lawyer of Burlington, New Jersey. He was under suspicion and imprisoned by Washington's order. His fellow prisoner was Col. John Simcoe, who was afterwards Gov. General of Canada. While in prison these two men formed a strong friendship, and when in Canada Col. Simcoe invited John Lawrence to go there, which he did, and had a gift of Crown lands. Much interest is attached to this fact, as there was a dispute whether the daughter of Capt. James had any claim to these lands. But the dispute was settled by King William (the sailor king) saying, "she was the daughter of a brave sailor boy and should have them."

Many of the descendants of Elisha born 1701, were loyalists, and fought in the British Army. It is not improbable that Richard was of this family. A Col. Elisha Lawrence, who was sheriff of Monmouth Co. at the time of the Revolution, was taken prisoner on Staten Island by Gen. Sullivan of the American forces. Another Elisha Lawrence was a strong patriot and has a monument erected to him in New Jersey. The New Jersey Lawrence family was one of the most distinguished of that state.

The ancestor of the Westchester Lawrence family was Thomas Lawrence, the youngest of the three brothers who came from St. Albans, England. John and William came with their

mother Joan, and stepfather John Tuttle, and other children, in 1635, going first to Plymouth, then to Ipswich, and then to Long Island. John and William became prominent in the affairs of the Colony. William was known as William of Flushing. John left no male issue. His youngest daughter, Mary, married William Whittingham, her daughter Mary became the wife of Gordon Saltonstall, Gov. of Conn. William of Flushing married for his second wife, Elizabeth* Smith of Long Island. Soon after his death his widow married Sir Philip Cartaret, Gov. of New Jersey, and after his death, Col. Richard Townley, who came over with Lord Effingham. The descendants of William were among the supposed heirs of the Lawrence Townley estate in England. It is said that Col. Richard went to England in the interest of this claim. In a letter written by one of his executors, sent with the copy of his will from England, the executor says: "Nothing shall be wanting on my part to bring his claim to a speedy and successful conclusion." But the American heirs never succeeded in establishing their claim to this property.

Thomas did not come till some time after John and William. Thomas with his two brothers are mentioned as patentees of Newtown, Long Island. Many of the descendants of Thomas went to Westchester and New Jersey. Jonathan Lawrence, son of Thomas, went to Eastchester. It is not certain from which of these branches Richard descends.

For children of Richard Lawrence and Mary Leggett see Leggett Pedigree.

Will of Richard Lawrence.

In the name of God Amen I Richard Lawrence of Nottingham in the County of Kent the kingdom of Great Britain but formerly of Richmond county Province of New York North America Being weak in body but sound in mind and memory thanks be to God. Considering the uncertainty of life, and certainty of Death do make and constitute this my last will and testament.

First—I do Recommend my soul to God trusting in him for salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord.

* Elizabethtown, New Jersey, named for her.

Secondly—My Body to be committed to the Dust in a Christian manner, and all my just debts and funeral charges paid.

Thirdly—As to what Worldly property it has or may please God to bestow upon me, I do hereby order and direct as follows:

I do give and bequeath to my loving wife Elizabeth of the County of Westchester and the State of New York during her natural life the use of all my estate both Real and Personal, and at her Death I do order and Direct that all such Real and Personal property be equally divided between my wife Elizabeth's children and my children lawfully begotten

Lastly—And I do hereby appoint my wife Elizabeth to be my Executrix, William Mudy and Jacob Mudy both of Long Island North America, Michael Bayley, Thomas Crowell and Cornelius Hatfield of the Kingdom of Great Britain to be my Executors to this my last Will and Testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, the 7th Day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty-Nine

Witnessed by

Signed RICHARD LAWRENCE.

JAMES BROWNE

MARY BAYLEY

JANE MARIA SNELEON

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THE McCOMB FAMILY.

THE McCOMBIE FAMILY OF SCOTLAND.

THE McCombie family of Scotland is a branch of the McIntosh family.

The founder of the McIntosh family was Shaw McDuff, second son of the fifth earl of Fife, who distinguished himself in quelling a rebellion among the Moray tribes against Malcolm fourth, 1161-3.

His descendants then took the name of McIntosh—Mac-an-Toiseach, son of the foremost or chief man. From Adam McWilliams, son of William McIntosh, descends the McComie, McCombie (sometimes Macomb) family. The letter "b" was added in the eighteenth century.

The name McThomas, son of Thomas McIntosh, changed gradually from M'Homie to McComie and M'Combie. Sir Æneas, in his MS. history, makes mention of "John M'Intosh of Forter, commonly called McComie," as among "the oldest and wisest, not only of my own but of all our neighbor families."

In the Latin history of this branch of the family it says "Adam M'William settled in Atholl, but afterwards removed to Garvamore in Badenagh, and from him descended the M'Intoshes of Glenishee, Strathairdle and Glenisla. His father died in 1368." The surname McIntosh was used interchangeably with McComie until the settlement in Aberdeenshire. The family of McCombie took its rise as a separate and distinct branch of the Clan M'Intosh in the latter half of the fourteenth century.

In the original fen charter dated Sept. 7, 1568, the McCombies are described as being "ab antiquo" tenants and possessors of Finnegand in Glenshee. This is proved by Parlia-

mentary records of Scotland. This charter was given at Abbots-hall, Sept. 7, 1568, by Thomas Scott de Petgorno in favor of John McComy Moir (meaning great), Janet Rattray his wife and their son and apparent heir, John McComy Moir, Jr. The names of the witnesses are given.

Another of Sept. 30th, 1571, says "John Mackomie younger of Finnegand is in feu firm infetted and saised in all and hailt the landis and shealing place in Glenbeig callit Cronahery with partis pendickles outseattis girsingis schealings and pasturage pertaining thairto." Another of Nov. 11th, 1577, called "Instrument of Tollerance," gives "tollerance, licence and privilege to the said Johnne Makomas and his airis linialy to descend of his body to pasture their guddis, wyne, and leid away fewall furth of ony pairt of the bordis of the saidis landis of Torrydone under-wrytten, in the merches and meithis efter specifcit."

John McComie Mor, younger of Finnegand, was married to Janet Farquharson, daughter of Wm. Farquharson and Beatrix Gordon, daughter of Lord Sutherland. William was the son of the renowned Finla Mor, the great hero of the Farquharsons. He (Finla) was standard bearer in the disastrous battle of Pinkie, where he was slain, 1547. Finla Mor's first wife, a daughter of Baron Reid of Kincardine, was the mother of William.

Alexander, son of John M'Comie and Janet Farquharson, was the father of John M'Comie Mor (the great hero of the family) of Finnegand and Forter. Alexander is twice mentioned as the father of John M'Intosh alias M'Comie, who sells and disposes the lands of Finnegand and Cronahery with the shealing of Garniell, in 1652. The contract of sale was entered into "betwixt John Mackintoische alias Makomie of Farney and Elspet (Elizabeth) Campbell his spouse as principals." Then follow names of witnesses. Elizabeth Campbell was the grand-daughter of Donald Campbell of Denhead, grandson of Archibald, Earl of Argyll. The historian says: "It was no doubt this connection with a scion of the house of Argyll that induced John M'Comie to side with the Parliament and Cromwell later."

Sir Æneas speaks of John M'Intosh or M'Comie as of Forter, of which barony he had obtained a wadset from the Earl of Airlie, 1652.

During the life of the M'Comie Mor the family was at its highest point in influence and power in Perthshire and Forfarshire, and also sank to its lowest ebb under powers and circumstances which the haughty chief was too proud to submit to, and in his old age unable successfully to resist.

"History and tradition alike bear testimony to the remarkable character of this Highland chief. The sagacity and indomitable spirit that characterized his mental qualities were not more conspicuous among his contemporaries than his extraordinary bodily strength." (Historian of McCombie family.)

John M'Comie entered into the possession of the barony of Forter during the time of the Commonwealth. At such a time a man like M'Comie could not remain inactive. At the outset he had sided with the King's party, as in Chambers' History of the Rebellion in Scotland we find, in Vol. II. appendix, under date Feb. 11, 1645, as forefaulted for "the invasione of the Northe," John M'Colmie.

There is no doubt he changed sides, and this was most disastrous to him and his family, for no sooner was the Restoration an accomplished fact than the Royalists, who had before feared and respected him, began to harass him in person and property. In less than a year after the restoration of Charles II. the Scottish Parliament passed an "Act and Decreet in favor of James, Earl of Airlie against Johnne McIntosh alias McComie of Forthar, at Edinburg, May 3, 1661." This was the year the Marquis of Argyll was executed.

It would take too long to go into the history of the contest about land and forestry between the Earl and John McComie. History shows that, "in the Act, there is no attempt to deny John McComie's statements," only "His Maiestie, with advice and consent of the saids estates of Parliament, ordained that the letters of free forestry be given up."

The legal conflict with Lord Airlie cost much money, which, added to the exaction of the Government fine of £1,800, reduced their fortunes to a very low ebb.

After a long and eventful life the McComie Mor died in peace at Crandart, January 12th, 1676. He was buried in Glenisla

churchyard beside his two sons, who were killed at Drumgley. The historian says :

“ In few districts in Scotland has the memory of a man who died over two hundred years ago, been kept living so vividly by tradition, as that of McComie Mor, in Glenshee and Glenisla.”

The M'Combies were a stalwart race. The historian says :

“ A most interesting fact in connection with the history of the M'Combies has been the hereditary transmission uninterruptedly for over five hundred years of great personal stature and strength.”

Of the old Ha of Crandart (Barony of Forfar or Forthar, situated in the west of Forfarshire, in the parish of Glenisla) little remains. A stone with an inscription on it is built in the south end of the west wing of the present steading at Crandart. On it is this inscription :

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16				60
I ·	SHALL ·	OVERCOM ·	INVY ·	VITI
GODS ·	HELP ·	TO ·	GOD ·	BE ·
PRAIS ·	HONOV ·	AND ·	GLORIE ·	
16				60

This last inscription is on a stone that was carried across the bay of Isla.

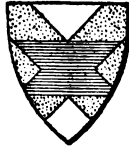
In this brief sketch of the McCombie family much of interest, both of tradition and history, has been omitted, “ the latter,” says the historian, “ far more exciting than anything handed down by tradition.” The historian quotes from the Montrose (James Graham, Marquis of Montrose) papers, by which we find that John McColmy was with him at Tippermuir, 1644, near Perth, when McColmy took as prisoner Sir William Forbes of Cragievar, the Covenanting army being commanded by Lord Elcho. At this time McColmy was on the side of the Royalists. After the death of McCombie Mor some of his descendants joined the great army of Scotchmen who emigrated to the north of Ireland, and from them descend the McCombies, McCombs or Macombs of America. The township in Scotland is spelled

"Macomb." In the early histories of this country we find "General Alexander McComb," but many of his descendants use the form "Maeomb."

Of the seven sons of McComie Mor, Angus (called Mr. Angus as he took his degree at the University), taking the old name of McThomas, went south to Fifeshire, while Donald the youngest, continuing the form McComie, went north to Aberdeenshire. His grandson, Robert, in 1746, escaped with difficulty from the rout of Colloden. In escaping he shot a dragoon. After being concealed some time at home, he got away from England and went to the West Indies, "where," the historian says, "his future history is unknown." But Commodore Maccomb, now living in Roxbury, told the writer he met some of his descendants there (West Indies) while cruising in his ship. Donald is represented in Scotland through his eldest son Robert, by William McCombie of Easterkeene and Lyturk. He was born in 1802 and was living in 1889. He was educated in Aberdeen, and graduated from Marischal College in 1820. He is a large landed proprietor.

The descendants of Angus gradually changed the name McThomas to Thomas. He is represented by George Hunter Macthomas Thoms, son of Patrick Hunter Thoms of Aberlemno, L. D. and E. Provost of Dundee. George Hunter was born in Dundee and educated at the High School of that town and the University of Edinburgh. He was an advocate depute Sheriff of the counties of Caithness, Orkney and Setland, vice-Admiral of Orkney and Setland.

The portraits of William M'Comie of Easterskeene and Mr. Macthomas Thoms, which are in the history of the M'Comie family, by Mr. McComie Smith, show they have inherited the stalwart frames of their ancestors.



McCOMBIE, McCOMB OR MACOMB FAMILY OF AMERICA.

JOHN McCOMB, born Sept. 11, 1784.

MARY McCOMB, born Aug. 11, 1786.

JAMES McCOMB, born Jan. 16, 1789.

ELEAZAR McCOMB, born Aug. 11, 1740.

JAMES McCOMB, born Jan. 16, 1739, married Bridget
Mott, Jan. 5th, 1763.

Children :

JAMES, born Nov. 1, 1763.

MARY, born June 30, 1765.

ELEAZAR, born Dec. 11, 1766.

ELEAZAR, born Oct. 12, 1768.

JOHN, born July 11, 1771.

ROBERT, born July 13, 1773.

WILLIAM, born Oct. 25, 1775.

HENRY, born Sept. 22, 1777.

ELIZABETH, born Feb. 11, 1782.

ELEAZAR, born Oct. 4, 1787.

WILLIAM, born Oct. 25, 1775, married Gertrude Lawrence.

Children :

SUSAN H. McCOMB, born Jan. 9, 1800 ; married John
Gustin.

ELIZA McCOMB, born Jan. 1, 1802.

MARIA McCOMB, born March 19, 1803.

HELENAH STOCKTON McCOMB, born May 11, 1804.

JANE McCOMB, born March 22, 1806.

SAMUEL McCOMB, born 1812.

James McComb and his wife Bridget (Mott) were living in Princeton, N. Jersey, during the Revolutionary war. Mr. McComb was the owner of saltpetre works, which were very much damaged during the time the British were in Princeton and during the battle of Princeton. In the inventories of damages sustained by various people in Princeton at that time the list of James McComb appears. After the war was over Mr. McComb moved to New York State, where he invested in land in the Mohawk Valley. His granddaughter, Susan (mother of the writer), spent much of her early life with him. Mr. McComb's investments were not all profitable, and after suffering many reverses he died at quite an advanced age. At the time of his marriage James McComb was in N. York (City), a merchant, as stated in his marriage bond.

While in Princeton Mr. McComb seems to have had personal relations with Gen. Washington, as there is in the possession of one of his descendants some of his correspondence, including invitations to dine with Gen. Washington, these invitations being written by Washington himself.

The McComb family was largely represented in Princeton at that time. John McComb, architect, nephew of James M'Comb, was living here with his parents. The day before the battle of Princeton (John's father being away with the army) some British officers came in the house, where John and his little sister were alone. John was about seven years old and his sister three. John feigned deafness so well, the officers really thought he was so and talked unreservedly of their plans. Little Elizabeth was a very lovely child, and the officers proposed taking the pretty sister of the "d——d little rebel" off with them. This troubled John. He managed to take some money and papers from his father's desk, and asked permission to go out with his sister. He had learned the countersign, and after passing the guard ran with his sister on his back till he was wearied and, putting her down, they walked as fast as they could, John walking backward to see if they were followed, ran into his father's arms. An aged lady (Miss Corson) still living, a great granddaughter of Major Robert and Helenah (McComb) Stockton, heard this story from John himself. John died in

1853 and was very deaf in his old age. Miss Corson says he often said "his reaf deafness was a punishment for pretending to be so."

John McComb rose to great eminence in his profession. He was the architect of old City Hall in New York, the corner stone being laid by his friend, Edward Livingston, 1803. He furnished designs for the Government House, N. York, 1790, St. John's Church, Washington Hall and many public and private buildings in N. York, Philadelphia and many New England cities. His sister Elizabeth was married to Stockton Darling. She grew up a very beautiful woman.

The Major Robert Stockton mentioned as great-grandfather of Miss Corson was the grandson of Richard Stockton of Princeton, and a cousin of Richard the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Helenah McComb, wife of Major Robert Stockton, was a cousin of John and James McComb. Major Robert lived on a place near Princeton called "Constitution Hill." He was in the war of the Revolution, and died in 1805. His will is dated 1801. In it he provides well for "his beloved wife Helenah," and leaves his sister-in-law, Mary McComb, \$25. He directs that his wife "shall have the best room in the house during her life, the best horse and carriage brought to the door when she desires and servants to wait on her." He also leaves her plenty to live on. His daughter Mary married Thomas Johnson, a distinguished lawyer of N. Jersey, and his daughter Elizabeth married the Rev. Ashbel Green, President of Princeton College.

Of the other children of William McComb and Gertrude Lawrence, Helenah Stockton married James Kelley of Philadelphia. Eliza died unmarried; Maria died in childhood, and Jane married Mr. Searforth. Samuel, the only son, was for some time in the navy, and then lived in Washington, where he married a Miss Serra, 1835. Samuel died July 16, 1845. He had three children—Susan, Helen and Richard. Susan, now Mrs. Knowles, is still living in Washington. Mrs. Searforth died many years ago, and Mrs. Kelley within ten years, leaving one grandson, Edward Medara, son of her daughter Sarah. Mr. Kelley was very successful in business, and left a handsome

fortune, most of which went to his grandson, Edward Medara. All of Mrs. Searforth's children went to the west many years ago.

The writer has not been able to find much information of the other descendants of James McComb. Some of the descendants of his son Eleazar are living in New York State, and have in their possession valuable papers, and an old Bible going back to 1625. It is said to have been brought from Scotland. This branch of the family came to this country by way of Delaware, going from there to New Jersey.

The oldest record of any McComb in this country is of a John McComb who, in 1688, married Elizabeth Middleton in Philadelphia; another record of John McComb, widower, who married Mary Bradshaw, 1763, Nov. 7th. A James McComb living in Trenton, N. Jersey, in 1719, received from William Trent of the city of Philadelphia, a deed of property situated in Lamberton, where he settled. Lamberton is some twenty odd miles from Trenton. This James may be the son of John of Philadelphia.

The record of the births of James McComb, born 1739, and his brothers and sister, was taken from an old Bible in the possession of John McComb, living in Delaware Co., New York. Date of Bible, 1700. The old Bible of 1625 is in the possession of William McComb, living some distance from John, so that the writer has no record of the birth of the father of James. It is probable that James who bought land in Lamberton, 1719, was his father, as James born 1739 lived at some time in Trenton.

A John McComb came from Centinel, Ireland, in 1742, to New York, where he had a Government position. He was a cousin of James born 1739. John McComb said he sent five sons to fight in the Revolutionary war. His eldest son Alexander went to Detroit, Michigan, where he married a French lady of noble birth, Catharine Navarre. Alexander, his eldest son, was the General Alexander McComb, commander-in-chief of the American Army. In the earlier histories of the country the name was spelled McComb, but many of the descendants of that branch of the family and some of the other branches spell it "Macomb." There is a township in Scotland called Macomb, in that part of the country from which the family came. There

is also a Macomb County in Michigan, U. S., whose history is part of the history of that branch of the McComb family to which Gen. McComb belongs.

From the brother of Alexander, son of John, descended Commodore David Macomb, living a few months ago in West Roxbury, Mass. Commodore Macomb was some thirty years ago in charge of the Navy Yard, Charlestown. He was then Capt. Macomb and lived in Dorchester. He has in his possession a deed of land from the Indians to his father, David Macomb, then living in Michigan. This deed is written on parchment with the original signature of each chief. Each tribe has its own signature of some fish or animal. Commodore Macomb is retired by age. That branch of the family is well represented in the Army and Navy. The Commodore's father was in the Mexican War.

In 1789, when the national government was in New York City, Washington first lived in the Franklin House, Franklin Square. The second Presidential dwelling was the Macomb residence, called the Mansion House, on Broadway, a little below Trinity Church. This was built by Alexander Macomb as a residence for himself. It was considered the finest private residence in the city. Before Washington took it, it was occupied by the French minister. In this house Washington entertained twenty-eight chiefs and warriors of the Creek Indians from the South. While living here Washington received the key of the Bastille sent to him by Lafayette. The key was hung in a glass case on the wall.

Marriage Bond :

Jan. 5, 1762, N. York.

ALBANY, N. YORK.

James McComb of the city of N. York, merchant, and James Mott of the same city, glover, and brother of Bridget Mott, bind themselves to the sum of £500 for the marriage of the said James McComb, to the said Bridget Mott, spinster, of the same city.

A separate paper attached to the bond is as follows :

I fully allow and agree that my daughter, Bridget Mott, enter into matrimony with James McComb, in witness I sign in the presence of

JAMES MOTT

JOHN MOTT.

The witness to the signing of the bondsmen is Cream Brush. In the family Bible the date is 1763.

JOHN MOTT.

NOTHING has been found concerning John Mott, father of Bridget Mott, who married James McComb. He is no doubt a descendant of Adam Mott, who came from Essex Co., England, to Hempstead, Long Island, and married in New Amsterdam, July 28, 1647, Jane Hulet of Buckingham Co., England. Their youngest son, Gershom, born 1663, went to New Jersey and was prominent in Monmouth Co. He was High Sheriff in 1697-8 and a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1707-8-9-10-13. He married Catherine Bowne, 1695, daughter of Capt. John Bowne, also member of Provincial Assembly. He was son of William Bowne, one of first patentees of Monmouth Co., New Jersey. Gershom's eldest son, John Mott, born 1697, may be the father of Bridget, although there is no documentary evidence to prove it. Many of Gershom's descendants lived in and around Lamberton, New Jersey. At this place James McComb, supposed to be father of James born 1739, bought land in 1719. Bridget Mott was a Quakeress, and many of Gershom's descendants living in and around Trenton were Quakers.

Members of the Mott family have distinguished themselves in many ways. Dr. Valentine Mott of New York descended from Adam Mott, by his second wife, Elizabeth Richbell of Westchester Co., New York. Major General Gershom Mott, who distinguished himself in the late Civil war, was a descendant of Gershom born 1663.

The Mott family of Hingham, Massachusetts, has often been mistaken for the Mott family of Long Island. Adam Mott and family went to Hingham in 1635 from Cambridge Co., England; from there to Rhode Island. The descendants of his son Adam can be traced in Austin's genealogy of Rhode Island families. This Adam was for some time supposed to be the first Adam Mott of Long Island.

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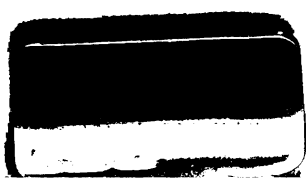
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